

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
PUUC ARCHAEOLOGICAL REGION
1984 FIELD SEASON
VOLUME 5

(REVISED VERSION - 1990)

**ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
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BACKGROUND: There are no previously published references to this site. I visited site in 1983 and 1985 and my notes refer mostly to two different structures which employ megalithic construction technology (Structures 1 and 2). Structure 1 is a medium-sized pyramid-temple, parts of which are well preserved but Structure 2 is mostly fallen. N.P. Dunning investigated the site in 1986-87 and showed that Nuccchtunich is actually part of a "super-site" which includes as many as 11 different groups of structures.

ETYMOLOGY: Name of site given to me by local informant. Nucuch = large and tunich = stones, an appropriate name considering the megalithic character of the standing architecture.

SITUATION: Site is situated about 2.5 km west and slightly south of the modern ejido of Cooperative (Emiliano Zapata). This places it about 1.2 km southwest of the ruins of Cooperative, Groups A and B, and 1 km south of the Nohoch Cep group (see map by Nick Dunning).

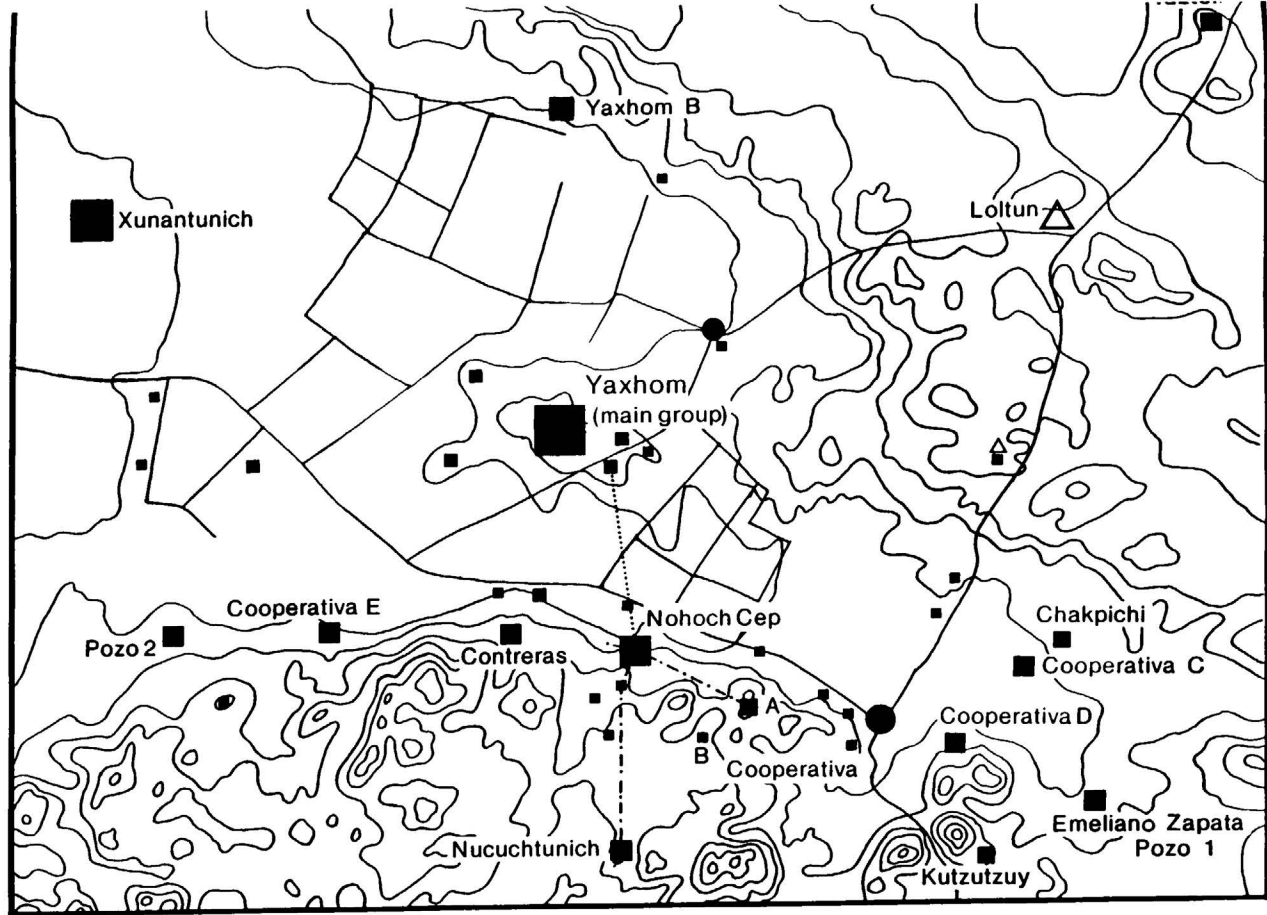
TOPOGRAPHY: The major structures of Nucuchtunich all stand on a low platform but the natural ground slopes down to the north, as far as Nohoch Cep. Site is near the base of a ridge which is part of the Sierra de Ticul.

WATER SUPPLY: One chultun (now collapsed) in platform between Structures 2 and 3 and there may be others which neither Dunning or I saw.

MAPS: See sketch map by Dunning, included with this report.

SIZE: Very small - structures noted by both Dunning and myself cover an area less than 100 meters square. [According to Dunning (1987),] the Greater Yaxhom conurbation, of which Nucuchtunich is only a small part, covers an area of over 8 sq. km.

CIVIC PLAN: The seven structures of Nucuchtunich form a compact group at the southern end of a 1 km long sacbe which begins at a low platform near the southern edge of the Nohoch Cep group to the North. I noted several mounds along the sacbe, some of which represent the remains of fallen buildings, but their locations were not plotted.



SITE: NUCUCHTUNICH

NUMBER:

DATE: 3/23/85

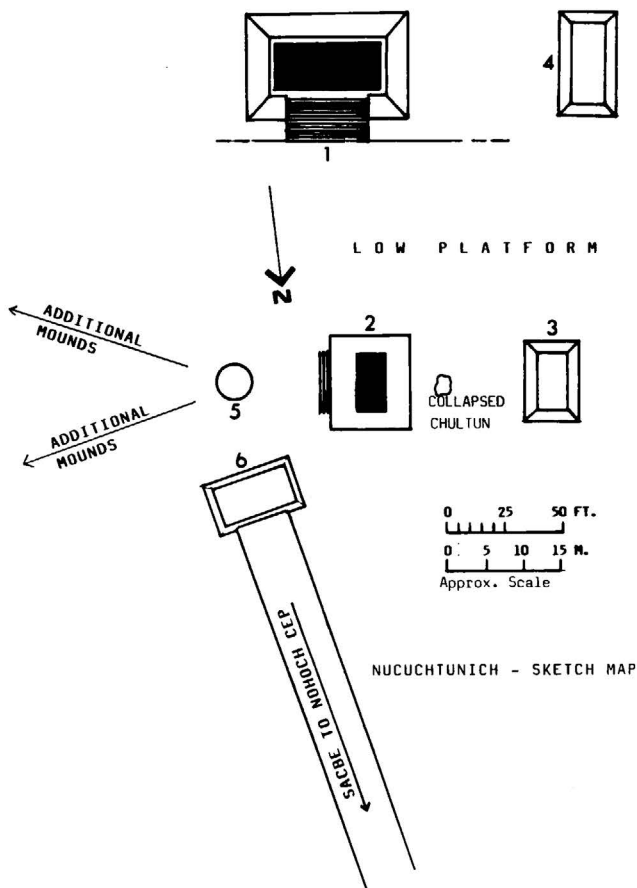
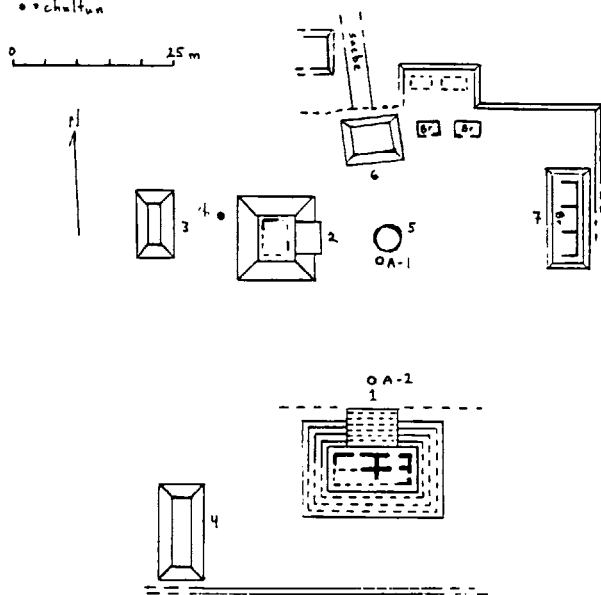


Figure 10b:

Sketch Map of Nucuch tunich, Yucatán

[Site 16 Qd (10):180] - N. P. Dunning 4/87

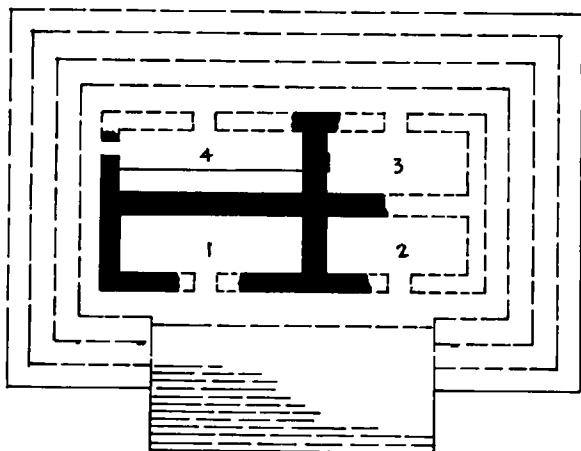
○ = Altar 7 = foundation brace
● = chultun



STRUCTURE 1 (SUBSTRUCTURE)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: The substructure of Structure 1 is a medium sized, stepped pyramid with four levels. A broad, projecting stairway on the north side leads to a badly fallen vaulted building on the upper level. Both the temple? building on top and the pyramidal substructure are faced with megalithic scaled slabs and the stairway employs stones of a similar size. While much of the outer facing of the pyramid has been displaced by tree roots, small sections are still in place on the west side. Here the lowest "step" of the pyramid shows a vertical wall, about 1.2m high, which is three stones high. Above this is a projecting molding, only .18m high. The wall continues upward for one more course where it is broken off. A molding stone in the debris measures 1.91m deep and .68m wide. Another molding stone in place measured .96m deep, .99m wide and .20m thick. The slabs used in wall facings are equally large and average about .81m in width, .66m in depth, and .32m in height.

Stonework of this scale and character is almost unknown elsewhere in the Puuc region and except for occasional facings of retaining walls, the only structure I can recall with similar or even larger facing stones is the main pyramid at Nohpat, where some of the facing stones near the base of the pyramid are upwards of two meters long and nearly one meter high.

SITE NUCUCHTUNICHLOCATION YUCATANDATE 3/25/83BUILDING STRUCTURE 1DRAWING PLANNO. P/N7/1

STRUCTURE 1 - SUPERSTRUCTURE

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Four (or possibly six) room building with two parallel rows of rooms. Main facade faces north.

ORIENTATION: 6 degrees magnetic, perpendicular to stairway.

EXTERIOR DETAILS: Details below are for upper level Temple.

BASE MOLDING:

Form: Unknown - covered with debris.

LOWER WALL ZONE:

Height: Unknown - mostly fallen.

Stonework: Walls constructed with huge, roughly dressed slabs, most of which are full thickness of wall. Size varies: .68 to .76m long, .63 to .78m deep, .23 to .28m high.

Thickness: Varies. Front wall .63 to .78 m. thick.

Decoration: None noted.

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Rectangular.

Jambs: Made with large wall stones, with vertical edges forming jambs.

Lintels: Stone lintels. One large lintel in place in end wall of Room 2, which is only a roughly dressed slab, similar to wall stones.

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: Unknown - now fallen.

UPPER WALL ZONE:

Height: Unknown - completely fallen.

CORNICE: No data - fallen.

ROOF STRUCTURE: None.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Early Okintok?

Observations: The architecture and architectural style of Structure 1 (and Structure 2 as well) is difficult to categorize since buildings with walls and vaults constructed with megalithic scaled stonework are unknown elsewhere in the Puuc region. While both Early Okintok and Proto-Puuc style buildings show corbeled vaulting made with roughly dressed slabs, and walls faced with undressed or roughly dressed stones, the

stones employed are "normal" in size. Megalithic stonework can be found at several other non-Puuc sites in Yucatan and Campeche but in most cases the megalithic stones are found in monumental stairways or in the outer facings on stepped pyramids, platforms, or retaining walls. The exceptions to this are at Ake and Ikil, both of which are in the Northern Plains region. At Ake, the great platform of Structure 1 shows megalithic stonework similar in scale to the stonework at Nucuchitunich but the walls of the upper temple at Ikil, which are also made of huge stones the full thickness of the wall, are actually well cut-and-dressed rectangular blocks. Group A at X'kukican, which also features buildings with crude corbeled vaults and platforms faced with large slabs, has stones which are considerably smaller than those seen in Structure 1 here.

I believe that the megalithic architecture found in Structure 1 should be considered as being very early, and it is quite possible that other buildings or structures of the same kind may yet be found elsewhere in the Puuc region, deeply buried under later construction.

STRUCTURE 1, UPPER LEVEL TEMPLE - Exterior Details

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Four (or possibly six) room building with two parallel rows of rooms. Main facade faces north.

ORIENTATION: 6° magnetic, perpendicular to stairway.

BASE MOLDING:

Form: Unknown; covered with debris.

LOWER WALLS:

Height: Unknown; mostly fallen.

Stonework: Walls constructed with huge, roughly dressed slabs, most of which are full thickness of wall. Size varies. .68 meters to .76 meters long, .63 meters to .78 meters deep, .23 meters to .28 meters high.

Thickness: Varies. Front wall .63 meters to .78 meters thick.

Decoration: None noted.

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Rectangular.

Jambs: Made with large wall stones, with vertical edges forming jambs.

Lintel: Stone. One large lintel in place in end wall of Room 2. Roughly dressed slab, similar to wall stones.

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: Unknown; now fallen.

UPPER WALL:

Height: Unknown; completely fallen.

CORNICE: No data. Fallen.

ROOF STRUCTURE: None.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Early Oxkintok (?)

Observations: The architecture and architectural style of Structure 1 is difficult to categorize since buildings with walls and vaults constructed with megalithic scaled stonework are unknown elsewhere in the Puuc region. While both Early Oxkintok and Proto-Puuc style buildings show corbeled vaulting with roughly dressed slabs and walls faced with undressed or roughly dressed stones, the stones employed are "normal in size. Megalithic stonework can be found at several other sites in Yucatan and Campeche but in most cases the megalithic stones are found in monumental stairways or in the outer facings on stepped pyramids, platforms, or retaining walls. The exceptions to this are at Ake and Ikil, both of which are in the Northern Plains region. At Ake, the great platform of Structure 1 shows megalithic stonework similar in scale to the stonework at Nucuchtunich but the walls of the upper temple at Ikil, which are also made of huge stones the full thickness of the wall, are actually well cut-and-dressed rectangular blocks. In Group A at X'kukican, which also features crude corbeled vaults and platforms faced with large slabs, the stones are considerably smaller than those in Structure 1 here.

I believe that the megalithic architecture found in Structure 1 must be considered as being very early, and it is quite possible that other buildings or structures of the same kind may yet be found elsewhere in the Puuc region, deeply buried under later construction.

STRUCTURE 1

INTERIOR DETAILS: Upper level Temple.

ROOM 2:**DIMENSIONS:**

Length: 6.69m.

Width: Uncertain - outside wall fallen.

WALLS:

Height: Unknown. Room partly filled with debris.

Thickness: Dividing wall between rooms 1 and 2 is 1.65m. thick. This width achieved with two stacks of very large stones.

Stonework: Megalithic scaled stones in walls. Large slabs forming exterior walls are full thickness of walls.

Doorways: Doorway, about .50m wide, in east end of room. Long, roughly shaped lintel over this doorway.

Rod Sockets: No data.

Cordholders: No data.

Rings: No data.

Wall Openings: No data.

Platforms: No data.

Observations: Stonework of kind found here is unknown at other Puuc sites.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: About .15m

Height: Unknown, vault mostly collapsed.

Form: Stepped vault, with each course projecting about .17m beyond course below. Only four courses now in place.

Stonework: Vaults formed with large slabs, only roughly dressed. Much chinking between each course.

Capstones: No data.

Crossbeams: No data.

Observations: Corbelled vaults employing megalithic scaled slabs as found here are unknown at other sites in Puuc region. Early Okintok style buildings elsewhere in Puuc region with corbelled vaults employ rather small, thin slabs.

STRUCTURE 1, UPPER LEVEL TEMPLE**ROOM 2 - Interior Details****DIMENSIONS:**

Length: 6.69 m.

Width: Uncertain; outside wall fallen.

WALLS:

Height: Unknown; room partly filled with debris.

Thickness: Dividing wall between Rooms 1 and 2 is 1.65 m thick. This width achieved with two stacks of very large stones.

Stonework: Megalithic scaled stones in walls. Slabs forming exterior walls are full thickness of walls.

Doorways: Doorway, about .50 m wide, in east end of room. Long, roughly shaped lintel over the doorway.

Rod Sockets: No data.

Cordholders: No data.

Rings: No data.

Wall Openings: No data.

Platforms: No data.

Observations: Stonework of kind found here is unknown at other Puuc sites.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: About .15 m.

Height: Unknown. Vault mostly collapsed.

Form: Stepped vault with each course projecting about .17 m beyond course below. Only four courses now in place.

Stonework: Vaults formed with large slabs, only roughly dressed. Much chinking between each course.

Capstones: No data.

Crossbeams: No data.

Observations: Corbelled vaulting employing megalithic scaled slabs as found here is unknown at other sites in the Puuc region. Early Oxkintok style buildings elsewhere in Puuc region with corbeled vaults employ rather small, thin slabs.

STRUCTURE 1, UPPER LEVEL TEMPLE

ROOM 4 - Interior Details

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 5.19 m.

Width: Uncertain; south wall fallen.

WALLS:

Height: Unknown; mostly fallen.

Thickness: Dividing wall to Room 3, .78 m thick. Dividing wall to Room 2, .81 m thick.

Stonework: Walls constructed with large slabs, or blocks, full thickness of wall.

Doorways: No data; fallen.

Rod Sockets: No data.

Cordholders: No data.

Rings: See Wall Openings, below.

Wall Openings: Mask-like stone sculpture in east end wall. See sketch. Hole in vertical member also suggests elaborate ring-type cordholder.

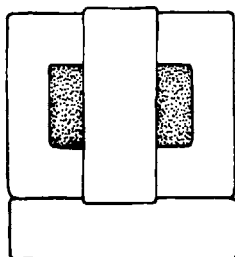
Platforms: None

Observations: Room mostly fallen; minimum data.

VAULTS: Completely fallen. No data.

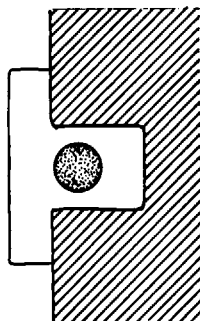
Observations: Assume corbeled vault, same as Room 2.

NOTES: No real data from Rooms 1 and 3 which are now mostly fallen. Room 1 is about 2.13 m wide.



ELEVATION

STRUCTURE 1. Details of
inset "ring" - Room 4



SECTION

0 0.5 1.0 1.5 FT.

0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 M.

Pogo Co
88

~~next copy of Pogo map~~ O.K.

BACKGROUND: Maler investigated this site in 1888 but his notes have not yet been published. He called the site Lagarto-Xlabpak but it is now known as Pozo 6, Plan Tabi, due to its proximity to this modern well. I visited the site in 1984 and my notes pertain to Structures 1 and 2, the only moderately well preserved buildings at the site. Dunning (1987) made a sketch map of the site and relocated some of the sculptured monuments seen many years earlier by Maler.

SITUATION: The site is situated about 5 kilometers north-northeast of the ruins of Muluchtzekel and 4.5 kilometers northwest of the Hacienda Tabi compound, and is one of a cluster of sites in a large valley north of Muluchtzekel.

TYPOGRAPHY: The site is located on a series of higher elevations in the midst of generally undulating terrain.

WATER SUPPLY: Chultuns are only known source of water.

MAPS: Sketch map by Nick Dunning (1987) is only known site map. Copy of Dunning map included with this report.

SIZE: Dunning (1987), who saw more of site than I did, gives settlement area of 0.7 square kilometers (Rank 5). My notes mention a fallen, two-story structure (Structure 3) as well as two small pyramids and other mounds, the latter found east of Structures 1 and 2.

CIVIC PLAN: Site can be called dispersed, as individual groups of structures stand on higher rises of ground without much regard for formal plan, and there is no real site "nucleus". Individual buildings standing on artificial terraces form parts of well organized courtyard groups but these groups are somewhat isolated from one another.

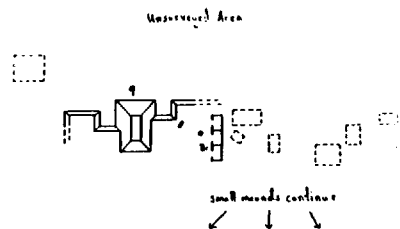
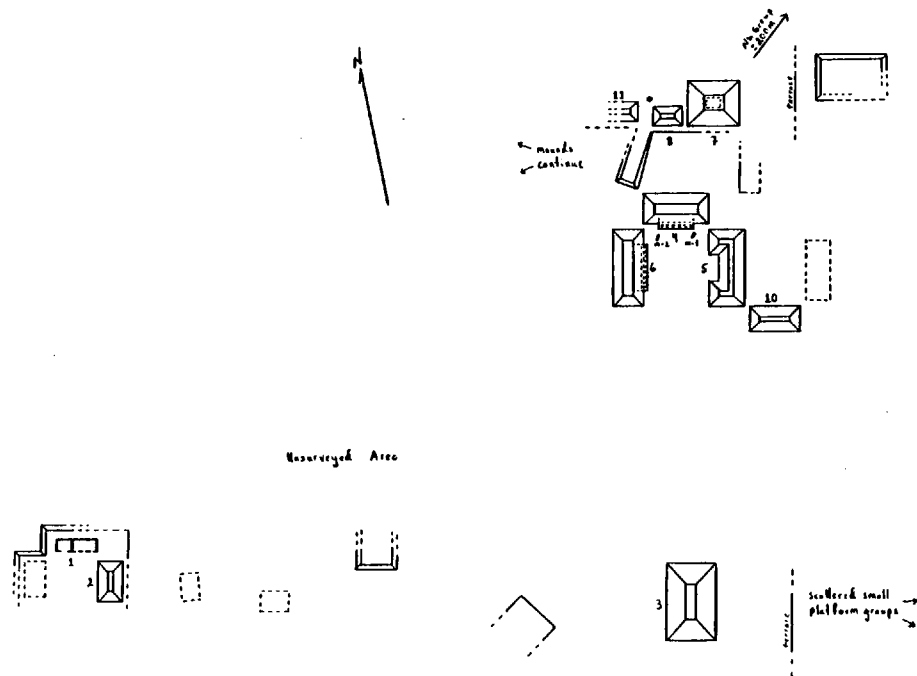


Figure 38:
 Sketch Map of Pozo 6-Plan Tab. (Xlapak Lagarto)
 -N. P. Dunning 1/87
 m.: miscellaneous sculpture
 p.: platform or pile
 c.: chultun
 f.: foundation base

0 50 meters

STRUCTURE 1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Two room building on low platform. Doorways face south. Remains of decorated panel between doorways to Room 2.

BASE MOLDING:

Form: Single member rectangular molding - now mostly buried.

Height: Unknown.

Projection: Projects .05 m. beyond face of wall above.

LOWER WALLS:

Height: 1.96 m. top of base to bottom of medial molding.

Stonework: Walls faced with 6 courses of well-cut, veneer-type blocks, pinkish in color. Facing stones fairly well cut.

Thickness: Front wall .48 m. at doorjamb.

Decoration: Inset panel with geometric design between jambs of doorways to Room 2. Motifs include diamonds, spools, and small T-shaped frets. See photos and restored elevation drawing.

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Rectangular.

Jambs: Jambs faced with large slabs, full thickness of wall.

Lintel: Stone lintels .24 m. thick. Traces of red-orange paint on lintel of west doorway to Room 2.

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: Single member, rectangular molding with vertical face.

Size: .20 m. high.

Projection: Projects .15 m. at bottom. Upper wall set back .18 m. from face of molding.

UPPER WALL:

Height: Unknown - upper portion of wall fallen.

Decoration: None.

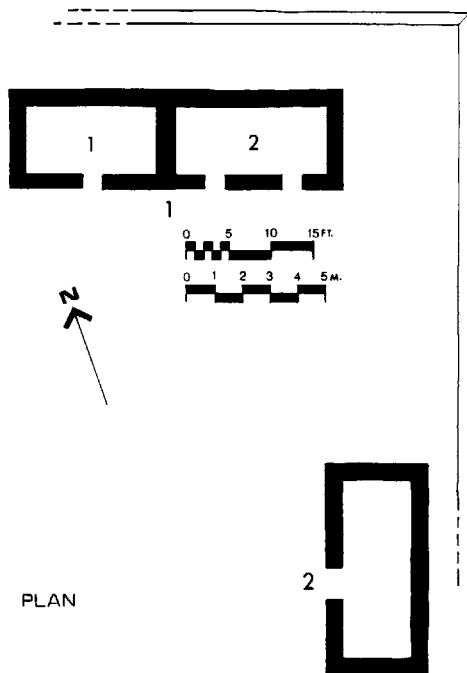
Stonework: Wall faced with roughly dressed blocks. Lack of debris indicates this was finished wall.

CORNICE:

Form: No cornice in place and I believe there was none.

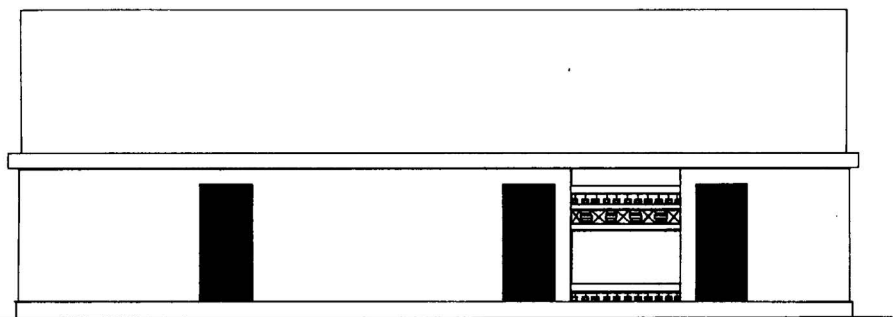
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Building executed in Early Puuc style. Decorated panel in lower wall unusual for building in this style but, except for spools, geometric design motifs are typical for Early Puuc style.

SITE POZO G, PLAN TABI LOCATION YUCATAN DATE 3/22/84
 BUILDING STR. 1 & 2 DRAWING PLAN NO.

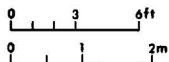


Pozo 6, Plan Tabi
 Site 16 Qd (10): 88
 Structures 1 & 2
 G.F. Andrews, 3/22/84

SITE POZO 6, PLAN TABI LOCATION Yucatan DATE 3/22/84
BUILDING Str. 1 DRAWING South Facade NO. _____

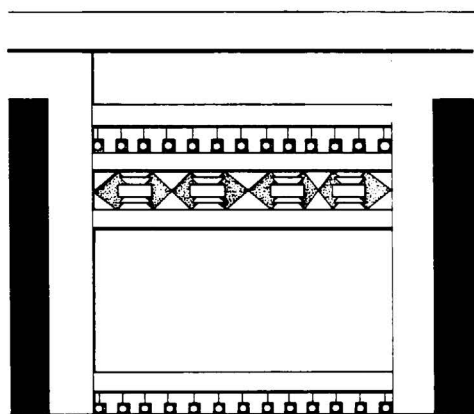


South Facade - restored



Pozo 6, Plan Tabi
Site 16 Qd (10): 88
Structure 1
G.F. Andrews, 1984

SITE POZO 6, PLAN TABI LOCATION Yucatan DATE 3/22/84
BUILDING Str. 1 DRAWING Det. of Dec. Wall Panel NO. _____

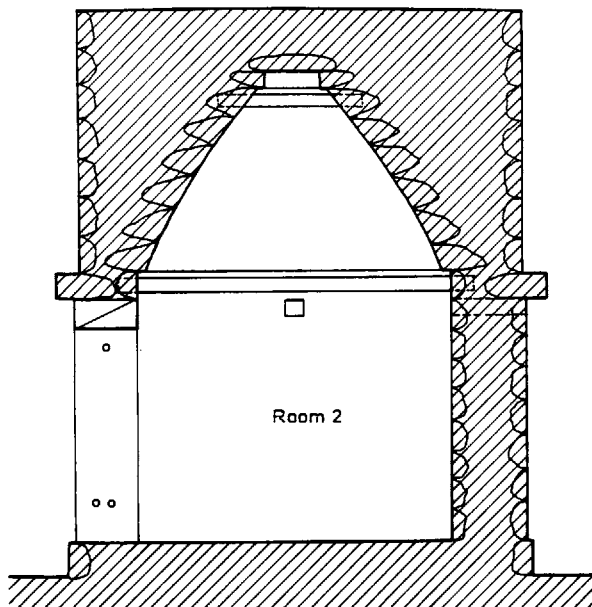


Detail of decorated
panel.

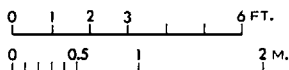
0 .5 1.0m

Pozo 6. Plan Tabi
Site 16 Qd (10): 88
Structure 1
G.F. Andrews, 1984

SITE POZO 6, plan tabi LOCATION Yucatan DATE 3/22/84
 BUILDING Str. 1 DRAWING Section - ROOM 2 NO. _____



SECTION



Pozo 6, Plan Tabi
 Site 16 Qd (10): 88
 Structure 1
 G.F. Andrews, 3/22/84

STRUCTURE 1

INTERIOR DETAILS: - Room 1

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 4.80 m.

Width: 2.54 m. at doorway.

WALLS:

Height: 2.19 m.

Thickness: Front wall .48 m. thick at doorjamb.

Stonework: Walls faced with 9 courses of veneer-type blocks, moderately well-cut.

Doorways: Doorway .77 m. wide, with stone lintel above. Jambs faced with large slabs, full thickness of wall.

Rod Sockets: High and low, both jambs. Upper socket .10 m. below lintel. 1.37 m. to pair below.

Cordholders: Tongue-shaped cordholders both sides of doorway, .25 m. below lintel. None visible below. Small, finger-type cordholder in rear wall in first course of vault stones, centered on doorway.

Rings: None.

Wall Openings: Square hole, .15 x .15 m. in dividing wall to Room 2.

Platforms: None.

Other: .48 m., bottom of lintel to springline.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: .05 m.

Height: 1.46 m., springline to bottom of capstone molding.

Form: Vault faces show slight curvature.

Stonework: Vault faced with 6 courses of wedge-shaped stones with beveled faces.

Capstones: Capstone span varies - .40-.46 m. Molding below capstones .13 m. high.

Crossbeams: Single crossbeams near both ends of room in first course of wall

stones below springline. Additional crossbeams at bottom of molding below capstones, about .30 m. from ends of room.

Other: Details of this room similar to those seen in adjacent room.

STRUCTURE 1

INTERIOR DETAILS: - Room 2

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 5.43 m.

Width: 2.53 m. at doorway.

WALLS:

Height: 2.19 m. floor to springline.

Thickness: Front wall .48 m. at doorjamb.

Stonework: Walls faced with 9 courses of small, veneer-type blocks, moderately well cut-and-dressed.

Doorjamb: Jambs faced with large slabs, full thickness of wall.

Rod Sockets: One high, two below centered in jambs - 1.25 m. center to center vertically.

Cordholders: Small, tongue-shaped cordholders both sides of jamb at top of lintel. None visible below.

Wallo Openings: Square hole, .15 x .15 m. in rear wall, second course of stones below springline.

Observations: .46 m. bottom of lintel to springline.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: .075 m.

Height: 1.47 m., springline to bottom of capstone molding.

Form: Vault faces show slight curvature.

Stonework: Vault faced with 6 courses of wedge-shaped stones, moderately well-cut.

Capstones: Capstone span varies - .40 to .46 m. Molding below capstones .13 m. high.

Crossbeams: Single wooden crossbeams near both ends of room.

Observations: Typical Early Puuc vaulting.

$\frac{187}{10}$

Pgs 10
 187
 Arch for of Learning prep O.K

0.12

SITE: POZO 10, PLAN TABI **NUMBER:** 16 QD (10): 187 **DATE:** 3/2/1984

BACKGROUND I know of no previous references to this site, prior to my visit in 1984. At that time, I recorded architectural data on the only standing building, which I called Structure 1. Dunning (1987) explored the site in greater detail and produced a sketch map, a copy of which is included with this report. Dunning also noted that the Pozo 10 Group is actually part of the general settlement area of Xcobalchac, and included the Pozo 10 Group as part of the latter site.

SITUATION: The ruins are situated a short distance northwest of the modern well known as Pozo 10. This places site about 3 kilometers from Pozo 6, Plan Tabi.

TOPOGRAPHY: The site is situated on a low rise of ground adjacent to the large basin which is irrigated by Pozo 10.

WATER SUPPLY Dunning mentions an aguada associated with Xcobalchac groups and we noted one chultun east of Structure 1. Dunning's map shows an additional chultun further to the east.

MAPS: Sketch map by Dunning is only known map of site

SIZE: A very small site, which covers an area of about 120 meters east-west and 50 meters north-south. This area has been included as part of settlement area of Xcobalchac by Dunning, who gives total settlement area of 0.9 square kilometers.

CIVIC PLAN: Site too small to speak of any real "civic plan" but both vaulted structures and platforms are sited on a series of terraces, which in turn utilize only high ground. This produces an organic overall plan, which is determined largely by fortuitous ground form.

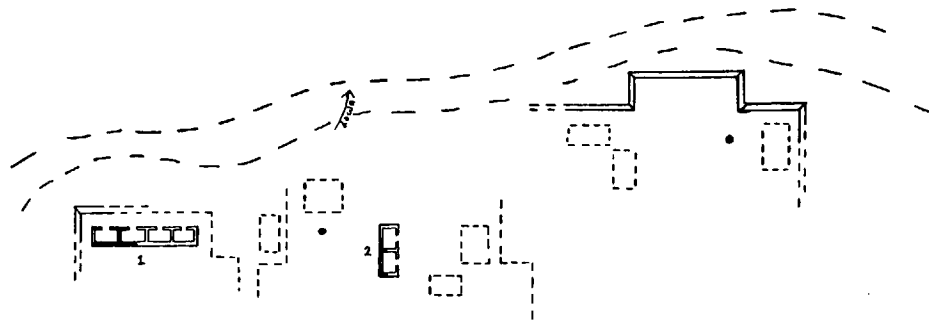
Figure 37:

Sketch Map of Pozo 10-Plan Tabi Group (Xcobalchee)

-N. P. Dunning 1/87

• = chultun

0 10 20m.
Approximate
Scale



STRUCTURE 1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Two room building on low platform. Doorways face north.

ORIENTATION: 13 degrees (magnetic) perpendicular to main facade.

EXTERIOR DETAILS:

BASE MOLDING:

Form: Three member molding with continuous row of short colonnettes in central member.

Size: Upper member .18 m. high. Colonnettes .20 m. in diameter, .28 m. center to center in central member.

Projection: Projects .075 m. beyond wall above.

LOWER WALLS:

Height: 2.20 m. high front wall. 2.25 m. high rear wall.

Stonework: Five courses facing stones. Stones very large by normal Puuc standards - .40 to .60 cm. high.

Thickness: .66 m. at doorjamb.

Decoration: Large, 3/4 round columns at northwest and southwest corners with decorated base and capital .25 m. high. See photos and drawing. Column .30 m. in diameter.

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Rectangular.

Jambs: Jambs faced with large slabs, full thickness of wall.

Lintel: Stone lintels, .20 m. thick.

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: Unknown - only lowest member now in place. Assume single member molding.

Size: Lowest member .23 m. high.

Projection: .26 m. from face of wall below.

UPPER WALL:

Height: Unknown - upper portion fallen.

Decoration: None in place. I believe upper wall was plain (see comments below).

Stonework: Both front and rear walls faced with very roughly dressed blocks. Face of wall set back about 25 cm. from top edge of medial molding. Lack of debris below suggests this was finished wall.

CORNICE: No part of cornice in place and I doubt if there was one.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Classic Puuc Colonnade style.

COMMENTS: No colonnettes or other decorative elements in debris front or rear. Lack of substantial amount of debris suggests upper wall zone undecorated. See Structure 1, Group 1 at Sannacte for building with similar plain upper facade.

SITE POZO 10, PLAN TABI LOCATION YUCATAN-

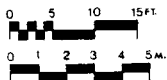
DATE 3/21/84

BUILDING STRUCTURE 1 DRAWING PLAN

NO.



PLAN

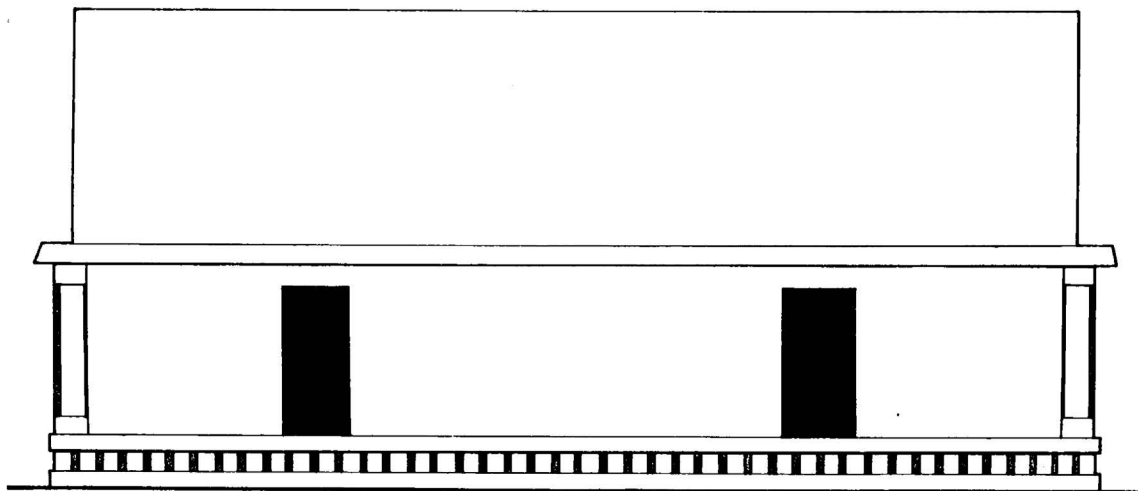


Pozo 10, Plan Tabi
Site 16 Qd (10): 187
Structure 1
G.F. Andrews, 3/21/1984

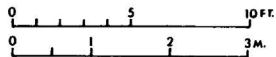
SITE POZO 10, PLAN TABI
BUILDING Str. 1

LOCATION Yucatan
DRAWING North Facade

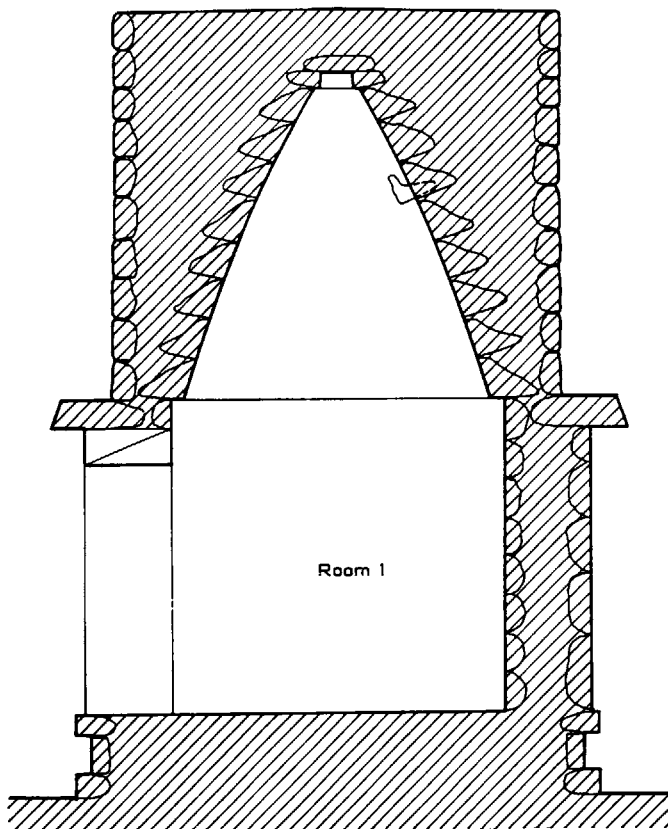
DATE 3/21/84
NO. _____



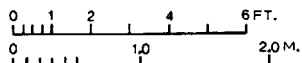
North Facade - restored



Pozo 10, Plan Tabi
Site 16 Qd (10): 187
Structure 1
G.F. Andrews, 3/21/84



SECTION



Pozo 10, Plan Tabi
 Site 16 Qd (10): 187
 Structure 1
 G.F. Andrews, 3/21/84

SITE: POZO 10, PLAN TABI **NUMBER:** 16 Qd (10): 187 **DATE:** 3/21/1984

STRUCTURE 1

INTERIOR DETAILS: - Room 2

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 5.82 m.

Width: 2.62 m. at doorway.

WALLS:

Height: 2.43 m., floor to springline.

Thickness: Front wall .66 m. thick at doorjamb.

Stonework: Walls faced with 8 courses of moderately well dressed blocks, 15 to 20 cm. deep.

Doorway: Doorway .92 m. wide. Jambstones full thickness of wall. Stone lintel above .39 m. thick.

Rod Sockets: No data.

Cordholders: No data.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: .10 m.

Height: 2.43 m. springline to bottom of molding below capstones.

Form: Vaults have slight curvature.

Stonework: Vault faced with 8 courses of wedge to boot-shaped stones, well cut on face.

Capstones: Capstone span about .25 m.

Crossbeams: No data.

Other: Large projecting "foot", centered on doorway, in third course of stones below capstone, rear portion of vault.

Observations: Vault somewhat higher than average for Classic Puuc buildings.

ROOM 1

Length: 5.46 m.

Width: 2.62 m.

Other: Interior details of Room 1 similar to Room 2.

SITE: REFORMA (La Reforma) **NUMBER:** 16Qd(10:151) **DATE:** 3/151984

BACKGROUND: To the best of my knowledge, there were no previous references to this site prior to my visit in 1984. One of the persons who accompanied me on this visit was Karl H. Mayer who published a brief description of site and painted capstones found there (1985). Site was later explored by Nicholas Dunning (1987) who added some notes on soils and topography. My data refers to two groups of structures which I am calling Groups A and B.

SITUATION: The site is situated about 4 km. east-northeast of the modern village of Xul, and can be reached via a dirt road which starts at the northern outskirts of the village.

TOPOGRAPHY: The terrain in this vicinity is very hilly and both groups have been sited on hills, which have been extensively terraced. Other groups are sited on adjacent hills, but were not recorded by us.

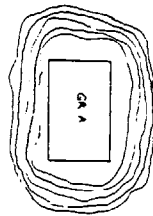
WATER SUPPLY: Unknown. Surprisingly, we were unable to locate any chultuns in the large terraces of either Group A or B, although they may be present. No aguadas reported in immediate vicinity of site.

MAPS None. See sketch plans of Groups A and B included with this report.

SIZE: Not really known, due to lack of adequate map. The two groups we examined are about 400 meters apart and we noted a number of mounds in the valley floor between these two groups. We also made note of other hilltop groups which were not visited. Both Dunning (1987) and I suggest ranking of Class IV.

CIVIC PLAN: As is the case with so many Puuc sites, it is difficult to speak of a "civic plan" since any formal planning is confined to individual groups of structures. At the scale of the whole site, the plan seems mostly derived from fortuitous land forms where the higher elevations, such as hills, ridges, and rock outcrops are generally selected as building sites.

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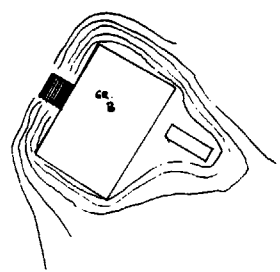


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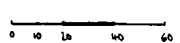
Group c



UNSURVEYED



LA REFORM
DER. 88
UNE GEBAUER
1:2000



GROUP A

This group stands on a low hill and from what we could see, consists of three structures including a small, three-room building near the eastern edge of a good sized terrace. A medium sized mound, representing a fallen masonry building can be seen just south of the building described above. A U-shaped set of rooms can be found on a lower level at the western edge of the main terrace with seven rooms facing west, and two lateral rooms at the north and south ends forming the legs of the shallow U. These rooms are now mostly fallen but what little remains show that they probably date from an earlier period than the three-room building above. This part of the site is much overgrown and there may be other structures associated with this group which we did not see.

STRUCTURE 1, GROUP A

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Structure 1 of Group A is a small three-room building (two rooms back to back, with lateral room on north side). Main facade, and doorway to Room 1 face west, overlooking a terrace about 13.7 m. deep. The rear room (Room 3) and the lateral room on the north side (Room 2) are now mostly fallen but the front room (Room 1) is well preserved except for the south end wall, which has only recently collapsed.

ORIENTATION: 278 degrees (magnetic), perpendicular to main facade.

EXTERIOR DETAILS: Details below are for main facade.

BASE MOLDING No data - covered with debris.

LOWER WALL ZONE:

Height: Approximately 2.16 m. top of base to bottom of medial molding.

Stonework: Wall faced with squarish, veneer-type blocks varying considerably in size.

Thickness: Front wall, .63 m. thick at doorjamb.

Decoration: None.

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Rectangular.

Jambs: Faced with large slabs, full thickness of wall.

Lintels: Stone lintel, .27 m. thick, over doorway to Room 1.

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: 3 members. Apron-type lower member with continuous colonnettes in central member. Rectangular upper member.

Size: Overall height .56 m. Lower member .23 m. high. Colonnettes about .20 m. high.

Projection: .20 m. at bottom, .06 m. at top.

Decoration: Short colonnette in central member, .14 m. in diameter, .20 m. on center.

UPPER WALL ZONE

Height: 1.31 m. top of medial molding to bottom of cornice.

Stonework: Wall filled with plain colonnettes, .20 m. in diameter, .27 m. on center.

Decoration: See above.

Other: Upper wall is vertical.

CORNICE:

Form: 4 members. Lower three members same as medial molding plus outward sloping coping member above.

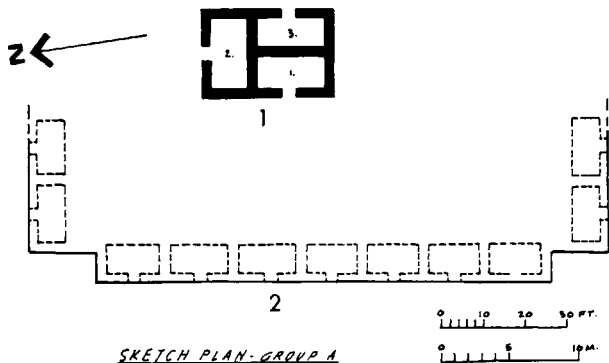
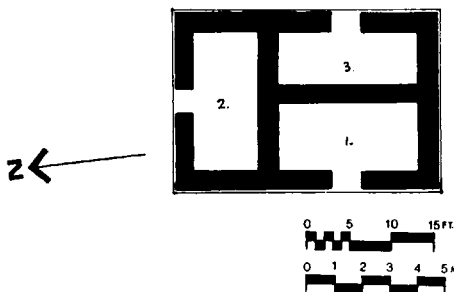
Size: Total height 1.03 m. Upper member .47 m. high.

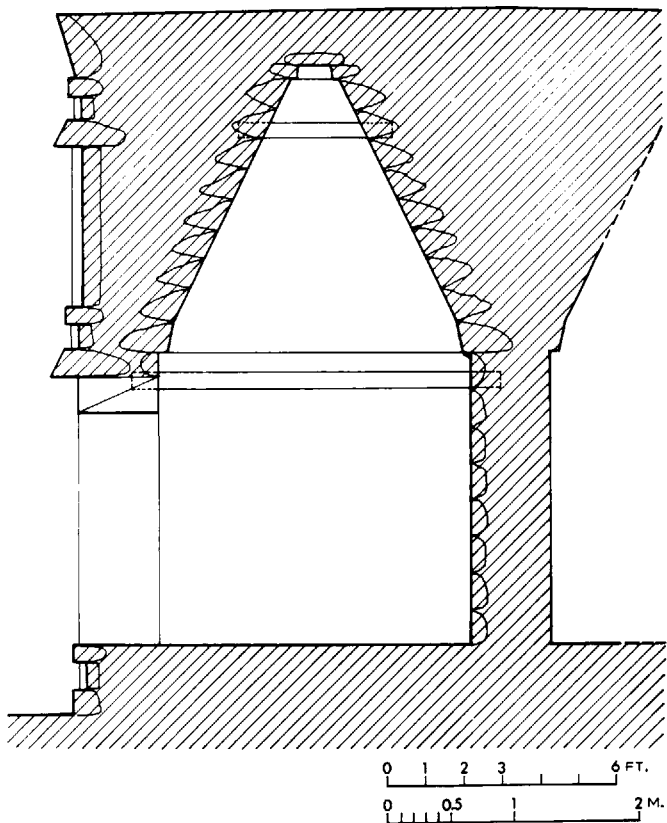
Projection: .15 m. at bottom.

Decoration: Next to lowest member filled with continuous row of short colonnettes, similar to those in medial molding.

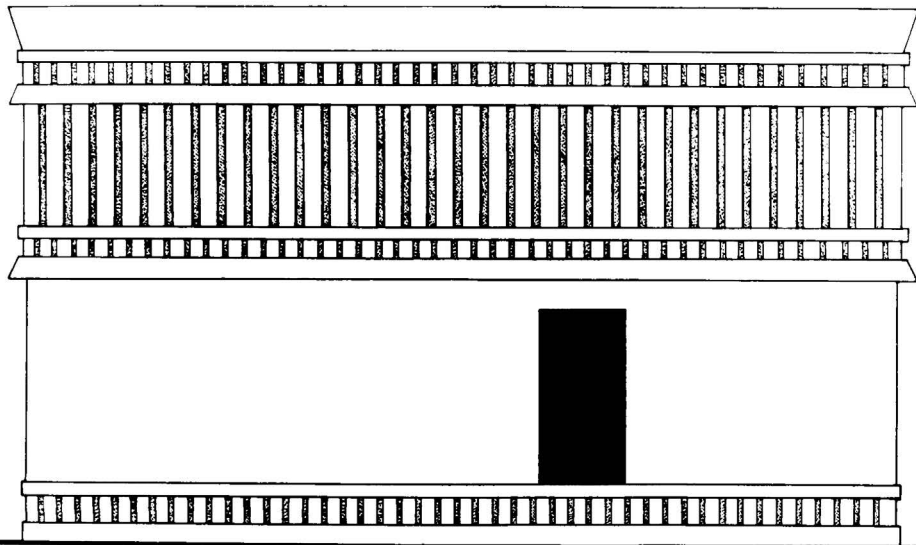
ROOF STRUCTURE: None.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Classic Puuc Colonnette style.

SITE REFORMALOCATION YUCATAN - R2DATE 3/15/64BUILDING GROUP A, STR. 1 & 2 DRAWING PLANS - STR. 1 & 2NO. P/R2/1SKETCH PLAN - GROUP A

SITE REFORMALOCATION Yucatan - R2DATE 3/15/64BUILDING Group A, Str. 1DRAWING Section - Room 1NO P/R2/2

SITE REFORMA LOCATION Yucatan - R 2 DATE 3/15/84
BUILDING Group A, Str. 1 DRAWING West Facade NO P/R2/3



0 5 10
FEET

STRUCTURE 1, GROUP A

INTERIOR DETAILS: Room 1

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 5.09 m.

Width: 2.50 m.

WALLS

Height: 2.36 m. floor to springline of vault.

Thickness: Front wall .63 m. thick at doorjamb.

Stonework: Walls faced with 8 courses of square to rectangular blocks of varying size. Only moderately well-dressed. Upper 3 courses smaller than those below.

Doorways: Exterior doorway has a stone lintel, .27 m. thick. South jamb fallen.

Rod Sockets: None.

Cordholders: Small, finger-type cordholders high and low, adjacent to left doorjamb. .43 m. to center from face of jamb. 1.27 m. center to center vertically. Right jamb fallen - no data.

Rings: None.

Wall Openings: Small holes in front wall, .10 m. square, .38 m. to center below springline.

Platforms: None.

Other: Painted capstone in center of room, now almost totally destroyed.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: No data.

Height: 2.18 m. springline to bottom of capstone molding.

Form: Vault faces have straight sides. Face of springline course more vertical than those above.

Stonework: Vaults faced with 7 courses of well-cut, wedge-shaped stones.

Capstones: Capstone span about .25 m. Molding below capstones .10 m. high.

Crossbeams: Single crossbeams near both ends of room at bottom of first course of stones below springline. Additional crossbeams near ends of room

and at center at bottom of second course of vault stones below capstone molding.

OBSERVATIONS: Rooms 2 and 3 mostly fallen. Assume interior details similar to those seen in Room 1.

NOTES ON STRUCTURE 2, GROUP A

Structure 2 of Group A consists of a shallow, U-shaped set of rooms which form the outer edges of the north, south, and west sides of the main terrace supporting Structure 1. These rooms are now mostly fallen but enough remains to show that their architectural and construction features differ considerably from those seen in Structure 1. While the data are incomplete, the following features were noted.

- 1) Rooms are covered over with very low vaults, about .76 m. high.
- 2) Vaults are faced with unfinished slabs and are as rough as anything I have seen in the Puuc region.
- 3) Narrow doorways, about .83 m. wide, with stone lintels above. Lintels about .27 m. thick. Doorjambs faced with small blocks, similar to those used in wall facings.
- 4) Rooms are about 2.03 m. wide and vary in length from 3.65 m. to over 4.56 m.
- 5) Dividing walls between rooms - .71 to .81 m. thick.
- 6) No data on facades which are completely fallen.
- 7) Early Puuc style. This classification based mostly on stonework, which is fairly typical for this style.

GROUP B

This group stands on a medium high hill about 350-400 m. south of Group A. The top of the hill has been extensively terraced and supports a long building, with two parallel rows of rooms, with a broad terrace extending to the west. As is the case in Group A, a long row of rooms on a lower level can be found at the outer edge of the upper terrace, with a broad stairway toward the center giving access from the lower terrace to the upper terrace. The rooms at the edge of the terrace have almost completely fallen but the building on the upper level is somewhat better preserved. The roof of the rooms on the lower level is several feet lower than the top of the upper terrace, creating a secondary terrace at this level (see sketch plan and section).

STRUCTURE 1, GROUP B

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Structure 1 of Group B is a long, range-type structure with two parallel rows of rooms. The rear rooms are now completely fallen and offer no architectural details but several of the front rooms are sufficiently well preserved to offer some data on both interior and exterior details. There appear to have been seven rooms on the front (west) side and presumably there were a similar number to the rear, which must have opened to the east.

ORIENTATION: 300 degrees (magnetic), perpendicular to main facade.

EXTERIOR DETAILS: Details below are for main facade, south end.

BASE MOLDING: No data - covered with debris.

LOWER WALL ZONE:

Height: No data - lower portion covered with debris.

Stonework: Walls faced with small to medium-sized, squarish blocks set in uneven courses; only moderately well-dressed.

Thickness: Front wall about .46 m. thick at doorjambs.

Decoration: None.

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Rectangular.

Jams: Faced with large slabs, full thickness of wall.

Lintels: Stone lintels, .23-.26 m. thick.

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: Three members. Apron-type lower member with continuous row of short colonnettes in central member. Rectangular member at top.

Size: Overall height .58 m. Lower member .20 m. high. Colonnettes about .26 m. high.

Projection: .14 m. at bottom.

Decoration: Colonnettes in central member are .17 m. in diameter, .22 m. on center.

UPPER WALL ZONE:

Height: Unknown - upper portion fallen.

Stonework: See below.

Decoration: Large X-shapes on top of medial molding in several locations, .23 m. square, of the kind normally seen in Classic Puuc latticework. Overall design unknown as only a few X's are still in place. Many others observed in debris.

CORNICE: No data - completely fallen.

ROOF STRUCTURE: None.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Classic Puuc Mosaic style.

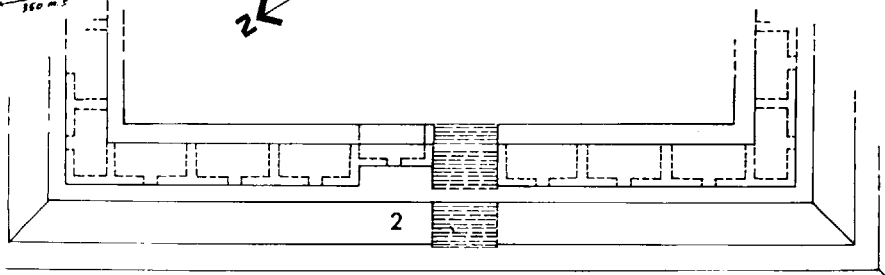
COMMENTS: While there is very little to go on, I believe Structure 1 should be classified as a Classic Puuc Mosaic style building, based on the presence of remnants of what appears to be latticework in the upper wall zone. Latticework of any kind is found only on Classic Puuc Mosaic or Late Uxmal style buildings, never on Colonnade style buildings or in any of the earlier styles.



1

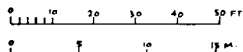


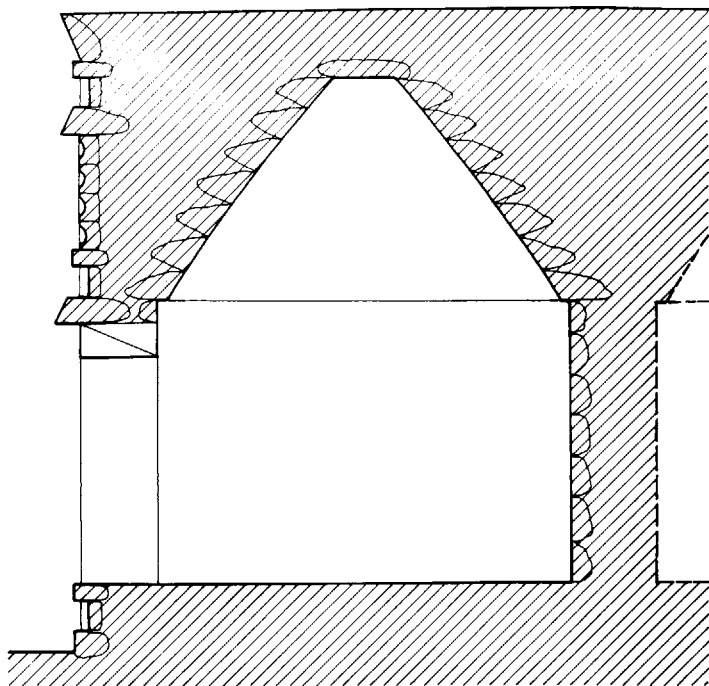
To Group A
 150 m S



2

SKETCH PLAN: GROUP B



SITE REFORMALOCATION Yucatan - R 1DATE 3/15/64BUILDING Group B, Str. 1DRAWING Section - ROOM 3NO. P/R2/5

0 1 2 3 6 FT.

0 0.5 1 2 M.

SITE: REFORMA

NUMBER:16Qd(10)151

DATE: 3/15/1984

STRUCTURE 1, GROUP B

INTERIOR DETAILS: Room 4

DIMENSIONS:

Length: About 5.17 m.

Width: 3.29 m.

WALLS:

Height: No data - room partly filled with debris.

Thickness: Front wall .47 m. thick at doorjamb.

Stonework: No data.

Doorways: Exterior doorway 1.10 m. wide. Stone lintel above .23 m. thick.

Other: Room mostly fallen - minimal data.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: .06 m.

Height: 1.78 m. springline to bottom of capstones.

Form: Vault faces show slight curvature.

Stonework: Vault faced with 7 courses of wedge-shaped blocks with squarish faces.

Capstones: Capstone span about .46 m. No molding below capstones.

Crossbeams: No data.

OBSERVATIONS: No interior details from other rooms, which are now mostly fallen.

SITE: SABACCHE**NUMBER:** 16Qd(10):26**DATE:** 3/20/1985

BACKGROUND: Stephens (1843) was the first to report on this site. He described two buildings in some detail (Structure 5 and Structure 7) and visited two others which he said were half a league from Structure 5. Maler (1895) described three of the principal buildings which he called the Serpent-head Palace (Structure 5), Temple with Lattice-work Front (Structure 7) and Temple in eastern part of city (Structure 1). Structure 7 is now completely collapsed. In 1984, Structure 5 was consolidated by the Centro Regional Sureste, INAH and Structure 1 was consolidated in 1988 by staff from the same center, now known as the Centro Regional de Yucatan. Dunning (1987) explored site but did not make inventory of structures or provide sketch map. I have visited the site on three separate occasions (1983, 1985, 1989) and my data refers mostly to Structures 1 and 5.

SITUATION: The site is situated about 1 km. south of the Rancho Sabacche. This puts it just west of the Ruta Puuc highway, between km. 14 and 16.

TOPOGRAPHY According to Dunning (1987) the site is concentrated on the western edge of a large valley, and extends up the line of hills on the west. Structure 5 stands on a low hill while Structure 1 is on a low rock outcrop; and other small platform groups are found on larger outcrops near the western end of the valley.

WATER SUPPLY: None other than ancient chultuns. Well at Rancho Sabacche is from 19th century.

MAPS: None, other than sketch map of Court of Structure 1 by Pollock (1980, fig. 132).

SIZE: Dunning (1987) gives settlement area of 1.7 sq. km., which seems reasonable, as ruins are scattered over a considerable area.

CIVIC PLAN: Site is very dispersed and there is no large concentration of masonry structures indicating site "core". Individual groups are well organized courtyard groups or platform groups but overall distribution of structures is the result of land form rather than formal, large-scale planning, as only the higher elevations were selected for building purposes.

STRUCTURE 1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Structure 1 is a small, one-room, temple-like building which stands on a low platform. The single doorway faces east, and there is a high, single wall, slotted roofcomb over the front wall with numerous projecting stones which once supported stucco sculptures. A Maler photograph (1895, fig. 2) shows traces of stucco featherwork on the face of the roofcomb above one of these stones. Building has suffered considerable damage since Maler's time and by the time of my first visit in 1893, much of the roofcomb had collapsed and both the front wall and remaining section of roofcomb were tipped backwards to an angle of more than 10 degrees. Latest damage occurred during hurricane of 1988.

Following latest damage, building was cleared and consolidated by the Centro Regional de Yucatan, INAH, with Ramon Carrasco as project director. In order to gain some badly needed structural stability, a concrete frame was constructed inside the lone room to prevent the front wall and remaining roofcomb from falling any further backwards. It remains to be seen if this procedure proves to be effective.

ORIENTATION: Approximately 110 degrees (magnetic), perpendicular to main facade.

EXTERIOR DETAILS: Details below are for front (east) facade only.

BASE MOLDING: No data - covered with debris. Assume single member, rectangular molding as is typical for Early Puuc style buildings.

LOWER WALL ZONE:

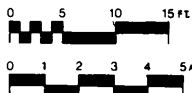
Height: No data - lower portion of walls covered with debris.

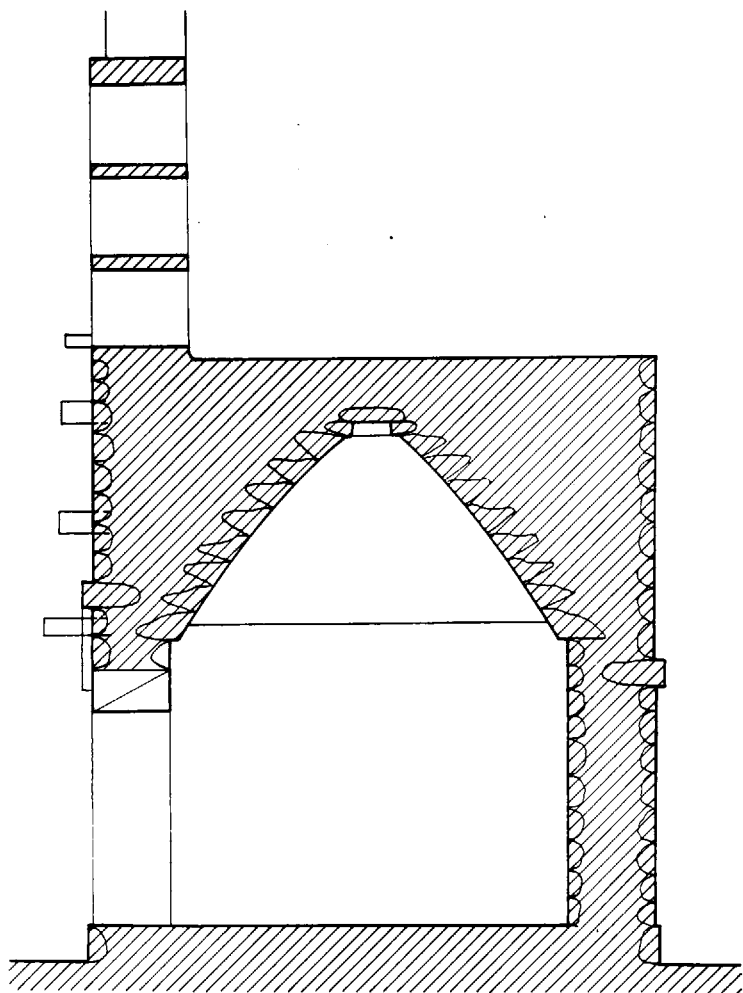
Stonework: Wall faced with medium-sized blocks, set in relatively even courses. Blocks are moderately well-dressed.

Thickness: Front wall .73 m. thick at doorjamb.

Decoration: None - lower walls are plain.

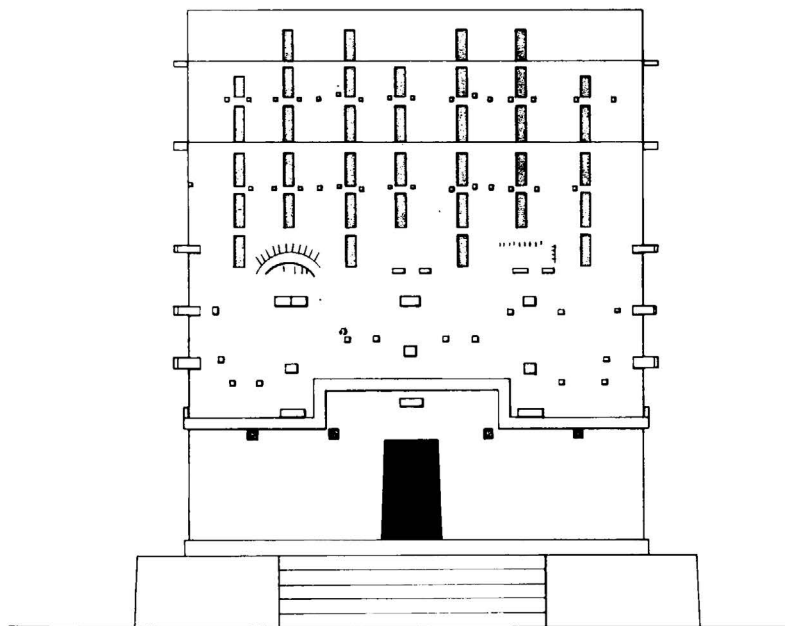
SITE SABACCHE LOCATION YUCATAN - SI DATE 2/20/83
BUILDING STR. 1 DRAWING PLAN NO. P/S1/1



SITE SABACCHELOCATION YUCATAN - SIDATE 2/23/83BUILDING STR. 1DRAWING SECTIONNO. P/SI/2

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 FT.

0 0.5 1.0 2.0 M.

SITE SABACCHÉLOCATION YUCATAN-SIDATE 2/23/83BUILDING STR. 1DRAWING EAST ELEVATIONNO. P/SI/3

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Rectangular.

Jambs: Faced with large blocks, full thickness of wall. South jamb is particularly large (see photos).

Lintels: Stone lintel .35 m. thick.

MEDIAL MOLDING

Form: Single member, rectangular molding which breaks up over doorway.

Size: .20 m. high.

Projection: .075 m. at bottom. Upper wall steps back .10 m. from outer edge of molding at top.

Decoration: None.

UPPER WALL ZONE:

Height: 2.60 m. - top of medial molding (at normal height) to top of roof above.

Stonework: Wall faced with medium sized blocks, similar to those used in wall facings below. These stones are about .18 m. deep and are moderately well-dressed.

Decoration: Numerous projecting stones, some of which are quite large, which presumably were used to support stucco or stone sculptures, now fallen.

CORNICE: No molding at cornice.

ROOF STRUCTURE:

Description: High, single wall, slotted roofcomb.

Location: Over front wall.

Dimensions: Overall height unknown as upper portion is now fallen. Maler (1895) gives height from top of platform to top of roofcomb as 11 meters.

Decoration: Numerous projecting stones in face of roofcomb, as well as others set at 45 degrees at corners, indicate the roofcomb was heavily decorated. Maler (1895) mentions traces of red paint in slots.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Early Puuc style. There are numerous examples (at least 25) of Puuc buildings which have single-member medial moldings that break up over the doorway as seen here. In some cases, the space created by the "broken" molding carries small, geometric forms such as triangles and trapezoids, and circles (Andrews, 1985). The large projecting stone above the doorway found in Structure 1 is fairly unusual.

STRUCTURE 1:

INTERIOR DETAILS: Room 1

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 6.81 m.

Width: 3.35 m. (approx.)

WALLS:

Height: About 2.39 m. - floor to springline.

Thickness: Exterior wall .73 m. thick at doorjamb.

Stonework: Walls faced with small, squarish blocks, less well-dressed than those in outer walls.

Doorways: Exterior doorway 1.01 m. wide. Stone lintel above. .56 m. bottom of lintel to springline.

Rod Sockets: No data.

Cordholders: Small, finger-type cordholders on both sides of doorway.

Rings: None.

Wall Openings: None noted.

Platforms: None.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: About .075 m.

Height: 1.79 m. (approx.) springline to bottom of molding below capstones.

Form: Vault faces have slight curvature.

Stonework: Vault faced with 8 courses of wedge-shaped stones. First course is .25 m. high, .38 m. deep.

Capstones: Capstone span about .30-.35 m. Molding below capstone about .10 m. high.

Crossbeams: Single crossbeams near ends of room, just below springline.

OBSERVATIONS: At the time of my visit to the site in 1983, the front half of the vault, together with the molding below capstones, had separated from capstones and vault had tipped inward, causing front wall and roofcomb above to also tip backward.

STRUCTURE 5

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Structure 5, which Maler called the Serpent-head Palace, stands on a low hill which has been levelled and terraced on top. The building itself has six rooms in line, only two of which are sufficiently well preserved to offer any significant architectural details. This building is noteworthy for the remains of an elaborately decorated upper facade in front of the two rooms of its North Wing, although only the portion in front of Room 2 is now still in place. One of the rooms of the South Wing (Room 4) had round doorway columns but these too have now fallen. The rooms face east, overlooking a small terrace on this side, with stairway at outer edge of terrace giving access from natural ground level below. Remaining portions of Structure 5 were consolidated in 1984 by staff archaeologists from the Centro Regional Sureste, INAH.

ORIENTATION: 102 degrees (magnetic), perpendicular to front wall.

EXTERIOR DETAILS: Details below are for front (east) facade only. See separate sheet for rear wall.

BASE MOLDING:

Form: Three members - rectangular members top and bottom; central member filled with short colonnettes.

Size: Overall height .65 m. Upper member .12 m. high, central member .30 m. high.

Projection: About .06 m. at top.

LOWER WALL ZONE:

Height: 2.07 m. - top of base to bottom of medial molding.

Stonework: Walls faced with 6 courses of medium-sized blocks, moderately well-dressed.

Thickness: Front wall of Room 2 is .61 m. thick at doorjamb.

Decoration: None - walls are plain.

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Jambs have very slight inward slope.

Jambs: Faced with large slabs, full thickness of wall.

Lintels: Stone lintel, .25 m. thick.

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: Three members. Rectangular member at top. Central member with stepped frets and very small vertical "stripes".

Size: Overall height - .60 m. Lower member and central members both .23 m. high. Upper member .13 m. high.

Projection: .23 m. at bottom.

Decoration: Outer face of lower member sculptured to have appearance of typical Puuc spools. Central member carries stepped frets, alternating with vertical "stripes". Upper member divided into two horizontal strips by means of slight projection. (see restored elevation).

UPPER WALL ZONE:

Height: 1.19 m. top of medial molding to bottom of cornice.

Stonework: Upper wall zone filled with elaborate mosaic-type sculpture, very well cut-and-dressed.

Decoration: Decoration includes large, long-nosed mask which becomes central motif of "Geometric Mask" form (see restored elevation). Modified "checker-board" motif in triangular spaces adjacent to central mask form.

CORNICE:

Form: Four members. Apron-type lower member with short colonnettes above. Rectangular third member with outward sloping coping member at top.

Size: Overall height about .86 m. Lowest member .21 m. high.

Projection: About .175 m. at bottom.

Decoration: Short colonnettes in next to lowest member.

ROOF STRUCTURE: None.

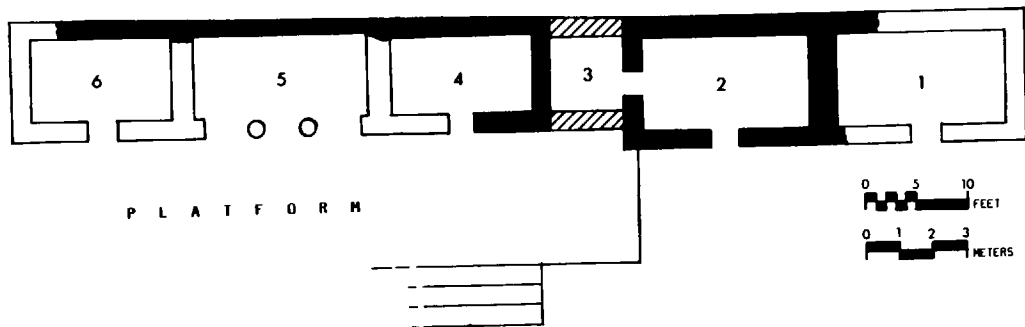
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Classic Puuc Mosaic style. Note that this classification refers only to Rooms 1 and 2 as stylistic attributes of Rooms 3-6 are not really known.

SITE: SABACCHE

NUMBER:

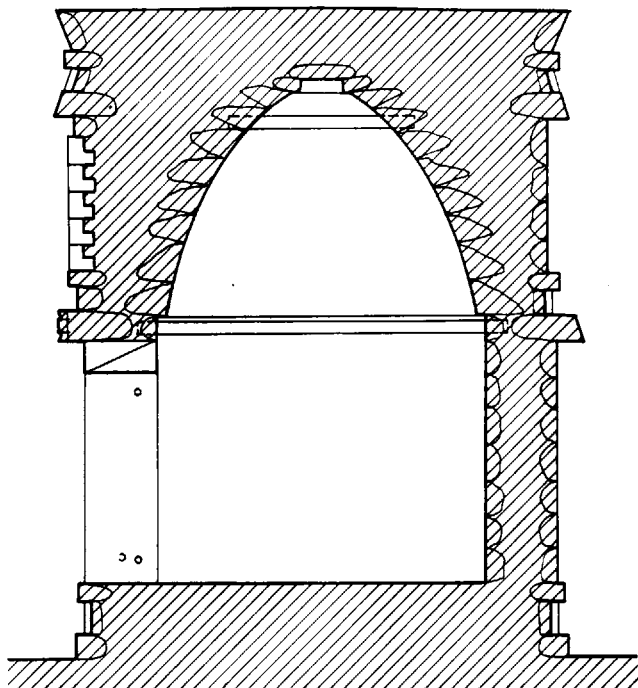
DATE: 3/20/85

2



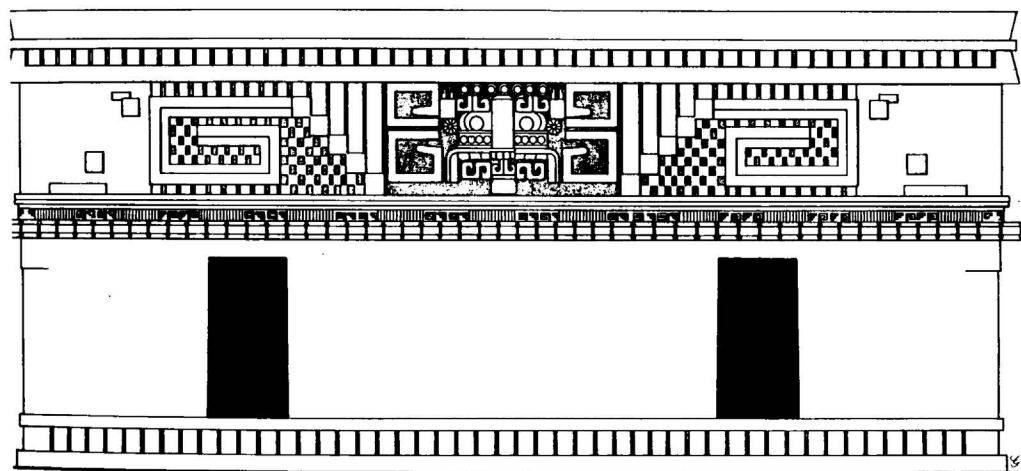
STRUCTURE 5 - PLAN

T E R R A C E

SITE SABACCHELOCATION YUCATAN - SIDATE 2/23/83BUILDING STR. 5DRAWING SECTION- ROOM 2NO. P/51/5

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 FT.

0 0.5 1.0 2.0 M.

SITE SABACCHELOCATION YUCATAN-SIDATE 2/23/83BUILDING STR. 5DRAWING EAST ELEVATIONNO. P/51/G

COMMENTS: It is clear that Structure 5 is the result of several building phases but details of construction sequence are not clear. North Wing (Rooms 1 and 2) and South Wing (Rooms 4-6) appear to have been separate buildings, which were later joined together with construction of Room 3. Pollock (1980: 77-79) describes a more complex sequence which may be closer to the mark. In any event, the North Wing presents a unified architectural design which is complete in itself and the South Wing must have had different architectural details, judging from what little remains at the present time.

STRUCTURE 5

INTERIOR DETAILS: Room 2

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 5.04 m.

Width: 2.76 m. (south end)

WALLS:

Height: 2.30 m. - floor to springline of vault

Thickness: Front wall .61 m. thick at doorjamb.

Stonework: Walls faced with 8 courses of squarish blocks.

Doorways: Exterior doorway .96 m. wide at bottom, .89 m. at top. Stone lintel above, .25 m. thick, .48 m. bottom of lintel to springline. Doorway to Room 3 in south end wall.

Rod Sockets: Single rod sockets high in both jambs, with pairs of sockets below (see section).

Cordholders: Fringe-type cordholders high and low, both sides of exterior doorway.

Rings: None.

Wall Openings: None noted.

Platforms: None.

Other: Floor of adjacent Room 3 raised .53 m. above floor of Room 2. Painted capstone in center of room. Red handprint on outer face of lintel.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: About .05 m.

Height: 1.88 m. - springline to bottom of molding below capstones.

Form: Vault faces show slight curvature.

Stonework: Vault faced with 8 courses of wedge-shaped stones.

Capstones: Capstone span about .45 m. Molding below capstone high.

Crossbeams: Single crossbeams near ends of room in first course of stones below springline. Additional crossbeams above in first course of stones below capstone molding, with others in capstone molding itself.

OBSERVATIONS: No real data on Room 1 which has almost completely fallen.

SITE: SABACCHE

NUMBER: 16Qd(10) 26

DATE: 3/20/1989

STRUCTURE 5 (Serpent-head Palace)

INTERIOR DETAILS: Room 3

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 2.32 m.

Width: 2.37 m.

WALLS:

Height: About 1.87 m. floor to vault springline.

Thickness: Dividing wall to Room 2 - .52 m. thick at doorjamb.

Stonework: No data.

Doorways: Doorway to Room 2 is .71 m. wide at bottom but only .62 m. wide at top.

Rod Sockets: No data.

Cordholders: Finger-type cordholders west of doorjamb, about level with bottom of lintel.

Rings: None

Wall Openings: None noted.

Platforms: None.

Other: Floor of this room raised .53-.56 m. above floor of Room 2.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: No data.

Height: No data.

Form: Vault faces show slight curvature.

Stonework: No data.

Capstones: No data.

Crossbeams: Two crossbeams near south end of room and one near north end just below vault springline.

OBSERVATIONS: No real data from Rooms 4-6 which have mostly fallen.

STRUCTURE: TEMPLE 7 (Temple with Lattice-Work Facade)

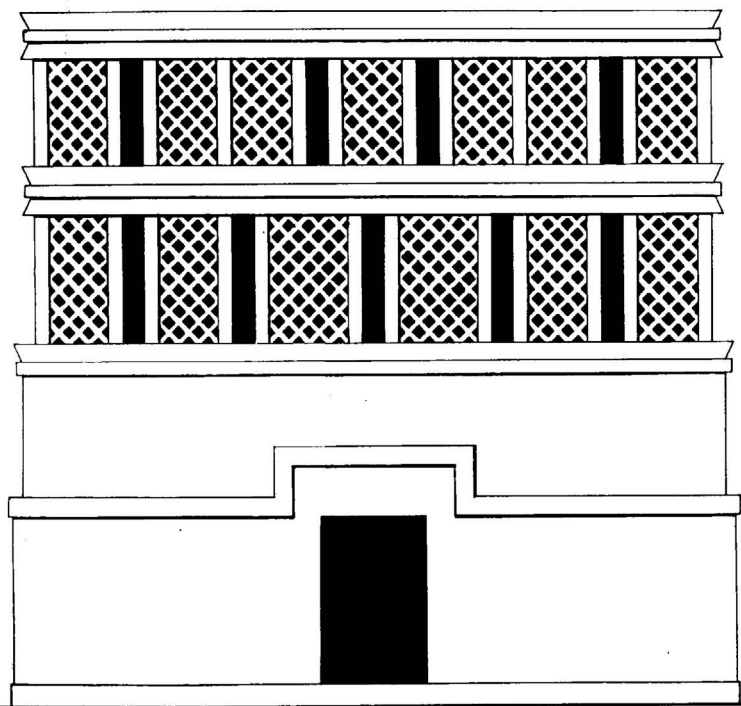
This building was first reported by Stephens (1843) and illustrated by Catherwood (ibid. Pl. IV). Stephens description is as follows:

"It has a single doorway, opening into a chamber twenty-five feet long by ten wide. Above the door is a portion of plain masonry, and over this a cornice supporting twelve small pilasters, having between them the diamond ornament, then a massive cornice, with pilasters and diamond work, surmounted by another cornice, making in all four cornices; an arrangement we had not previously met with."

Maler (1895) examined and photographed the same building some years later and called it the Temple with the Cross Stones or Lattice Work Front. He noted that the doorway faced south and that there was a "pillar" (column altar) on the terrace in front. Unfortunately, this building has now completely collapsed and only the presence of specialized stones from the lattice-work in the roofcomb in the remaining mound of debris give evidence of its former presence.

This small building shows a curious combination of early and late features. The building itself shows Early Puuc style features including a single-member medial molding which broke up over the doorway, as seen clearly in Maler's photograph (Spinden, 1913, Pl. 6, No. 2). In contrast, the roofcomb with the latticework and typical Late Classic three-member moldings is more characteristic of the classic Puuc Mosaic style. The latter details suggest that the roofcomb is a late addition to a typical Early Puuc style temple, but this possibility can no longer be verified.

See restored elevation included with this report, based on Catherwood drawing and Maler photograph.

SITE **SABACCHE**LOCATION Yucatan - S.DATE Dec. 1964BUILDING Str. 7DRAWING Main Facade - Restored NO. P/S1/7

SABACCHE. Structure 7 (Temple with Lattice-work Facade)
Main Facade, Restored.

0 1 2m

Sammata

SITE: SANNACTE
(Sanacte, Sacnicte)

NUMBER: 16 Qd(10): 150

DATE: 3/28/84

BACKGROUND: There is a considerable amount of confusion regarding the correct name of this site. Stephens (1843) called it Sannacte since it was located on the grounds of the Rancho Sannacte. He described two buildings, one of which had five rooms in a single line; the other was a single-room building with a high roof comb. Maler visited the site in 1887 and called it Sacnicte and it is still known by that name to the natives who live nearby. While Maler's notes have not yet been published, Karl Herbert Mayer has kindly furnished me with a copy of his drawings and photographs. Maler's drawings include plans of the two buildings described by Stephens and there are three photographs. Case (1911) included two of Maler's photographs, both of which were labeled Sacnicte.

Thompson (1974) described a painted capstone which was reported to have come from a site called Sacnicte but indicated that this site was located southeast of Labna. The recently published Archaeological Atlas of Yucatan lists the site under both Sannacte and Sacnicte and shows it in its correct location, a few kilometers northwest of the ranch buildings of the Rancho Sabacche. The Atlas of Yucatan also shows an additional site called Sacnicte (16Qd(10):96) which is located a short distance from the present day town of Akil. This is obviously a different site than the one with the painted capstone described by Thompson. I believe Stephens' name should take precedence and am identifying this site as Sannacte, in order to distinguish it from the other two sites noted above called Sacnicte.

SITUATION: The site is situated about three to four kilometers northwest of the ranch buildings of the Rancho Sabbache. This puts it very close to the ruins of Sabacche and Chuncatzim, both of which are also on the grounds of the Rancho Sabacche.

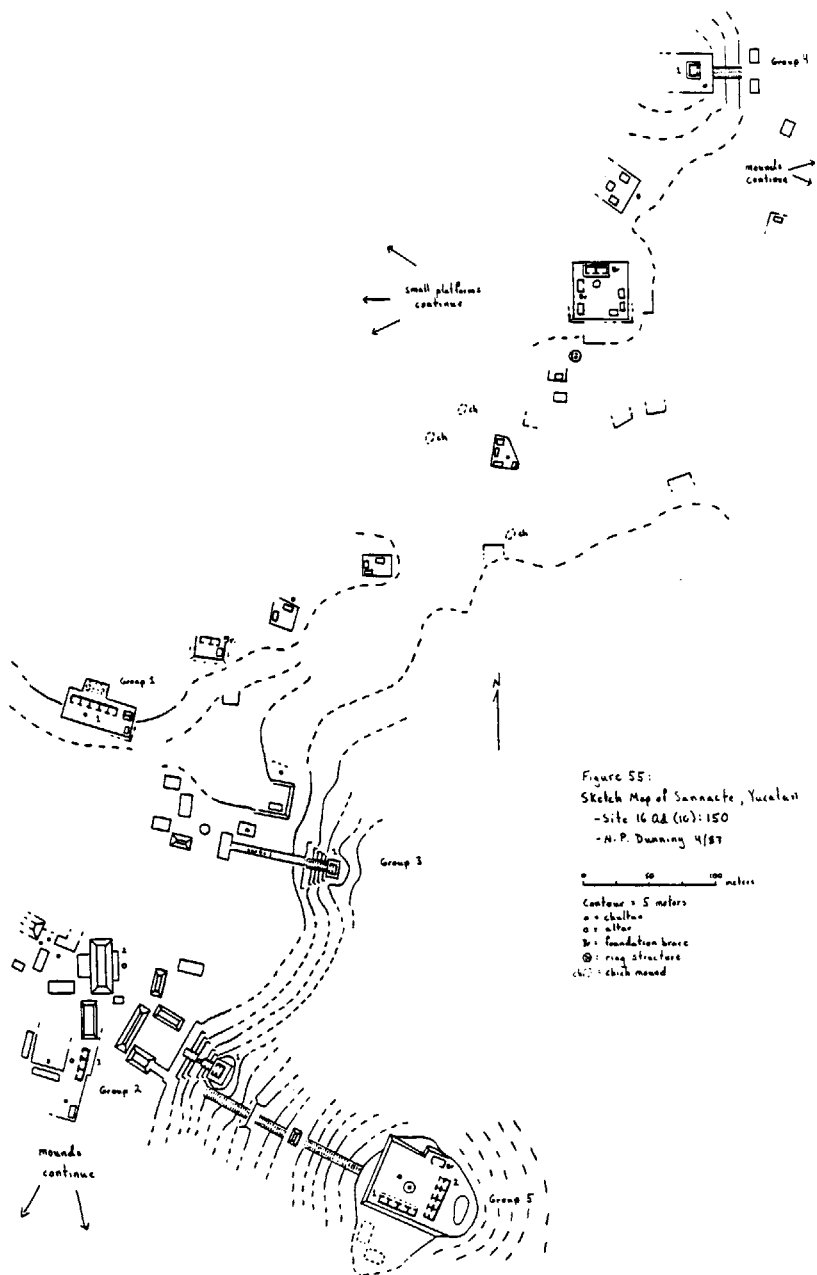
TOPOGRAPHY: The site is situated in a small valley surrounded by hills. The main group (Group of Structure 1) is situated on the valley floor while the other groups are sited on adjacent hillsides.

WATER SUPPLY: Stephens (1843) said that the Rancho Sannacte had no well of any kind, either ancient or modern, and that the inhabitants of the rancho had to secure their entire supply of water from the village of Sabacche, six miles distant. I noted a large chultun in the terrace in front of Room 3 of Structure 1, Main Group, and there are undoubtedly others which we did not see.

MAPS: See sketch map by Dunning (copy included with this report).

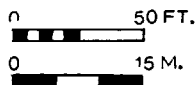
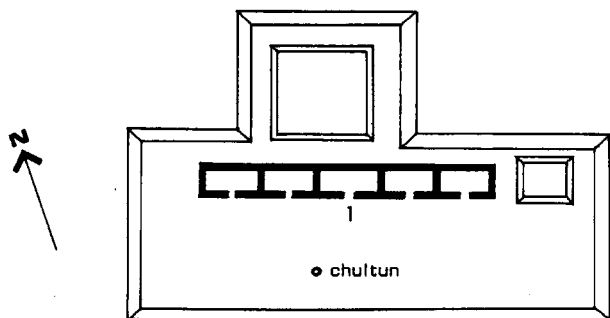
SIZE: Unknown: Sketch map shows five groups of structures spread over a considerable area and there are probably other structures in between these groups which we did not see.

CIVIC PLAN Unknown. Sketch map shows very dispersed organization and orientations of major buildings vary greatly. There is a sacbe near the bottom of the hill supporting Group 2 which terminates at the base of the terrace of the hill supporting Group 3; termination of sacbe at other end unknown.



GROUP 1 (Group of Structure 1)

This group consists of the remains of three structures which stand on a large T-shaped platform about 2.5 meters high at its south edge (see sketch plan). The main building, Structure 1, is a five-room range-type structure which faces south onto a broad terrace about 16 meters deep. Catherwood's drawing (Stephens, 1843) shows the south facade of this building and Maler's photographs show the same facade. There is a chultun in this terrace in front of Room 3 of Structure 1. Near the eastern edge of the main platform is a low mound (Structure 2) which appears to represent the remains of a vaulted masonry building, now completely fallen. Behind Rooms 2 and 3 of Structure 1 is an additional platform (Structure 3) about 12 meters wide, which begins about 3 meters from the rear wall of Structure 1 and extends northward for a distance of about 12 meters. The Building with the Roofcomb, Group 2, is situated some distance south-southeast of Structure 1 at a bearing of about 167 degrees (magnetic) from central doorway of Structure 1.



Sketch Plan - Group 1

STRUCTURE 1, GROUP 1 (Palace of 5 rooms)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Long, range-type building with five rooms in single line. Overall length 34.2 meters. Doorways face south. Orientation front wall right to left 289 degrees.

EXTERIOR DETAILS: Details below are for main facade.

BASE MOLDING:

Form: Three member base molding with continuous row of short colonnettes in central member. Three spools below corner columns in place of short colonnettes.

Size: Overall height about .66 m. Upper member .15 meters high, colonnettes .32 meter high.

LOWER WALLS:

Height: 2.44 m., top of base to bottom of medial molding.

Stonework: Walls faced with moderately well-cut veneer-type blocks, irregular in size; .20-.24 m. deep.

Thickness: Front wall .75 m. thick at doorjambs.

Decoration: Large, 3/4 round corner columns with spools top and bottom at all four corners. Columns .47 m. in diameter. Long colonnettes in groups of three with spools at top, bottom, and center, centered between doorways.

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Rectangular.

Jambs: Faced with large slabs, full thickness of wall.

Lintel: Stone lintels, .31 m. thick.

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: Single-member molding; outer face slopes inward.

Size: .23 m. high. Individual stones are very large.

Projection: .34 m. projection at bottom. Upper wall set back, .40 m. from outer face of medial molding.

UPPER WALL:

Height: Unknown; upper portion of wall fallen. Upper wall is vertical.

Decoration: None.

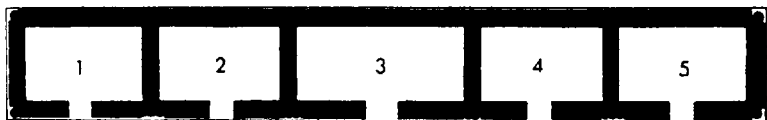
Stonework: Wall faced with medium sized, undressed blocks requiring considerable spawl between larger stones. Construction joint about .35 m. behind finished wall.

Other: Rough wall was finished exterior wall surface; traces of stucco finish still in place.

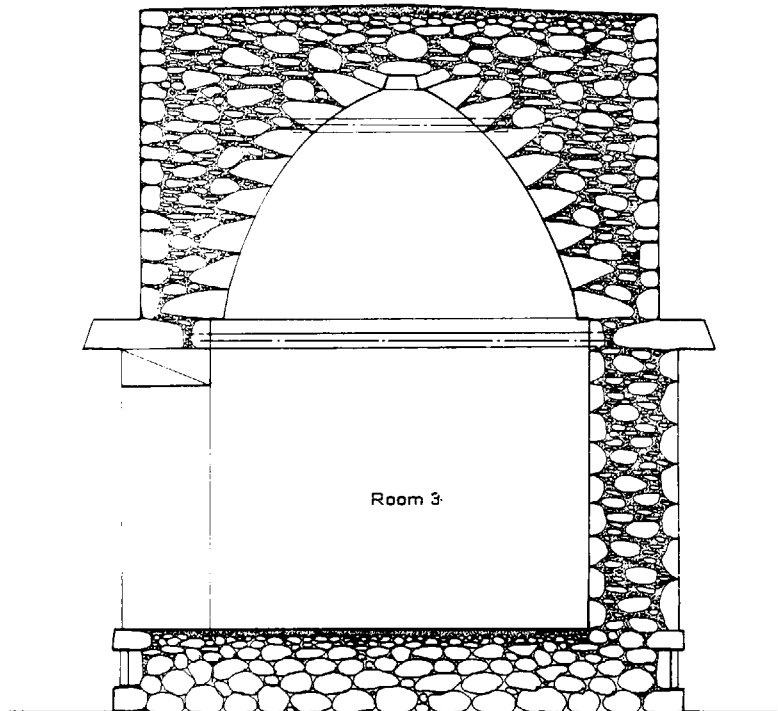
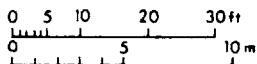
CORNICE: No cornice stones in debris and I believe there was no cornice molding.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Classic Puuc Colonnade style.

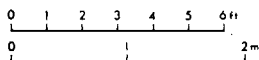
COMMENTS: Stylistically, Structure 1 includes a rather curious combination of early and late features. The base molding with continuous row of short colonnettes, and lower wall zone with large corner columns and groups of banded, inset colonnettes, are basic features of the Classic Puuc Colonnade style. (See Huntichmul, Half-Column Palace of Four Rooms and Kabah, Structure 1C1). In contrast, the single-member medial molding and plain upper wall zone with no cornice at the top is typical of many Early Puuc style buildings such as Structure 7 at Chacmultun, Structure 6, second level, at Balche and Structure 2C4 at Sayil (Andrews 1982). Given the treatment of the lower wall zone, Structure 1 at Sannacte should be classified as a Colonnade style building, and I have assumed that the use of an Early Puuc style upper wall treatment is an indication that it was constructed shortly after the transition from the Early Puuc style to the Classic Puuc Columnar style had been made.



PLAN



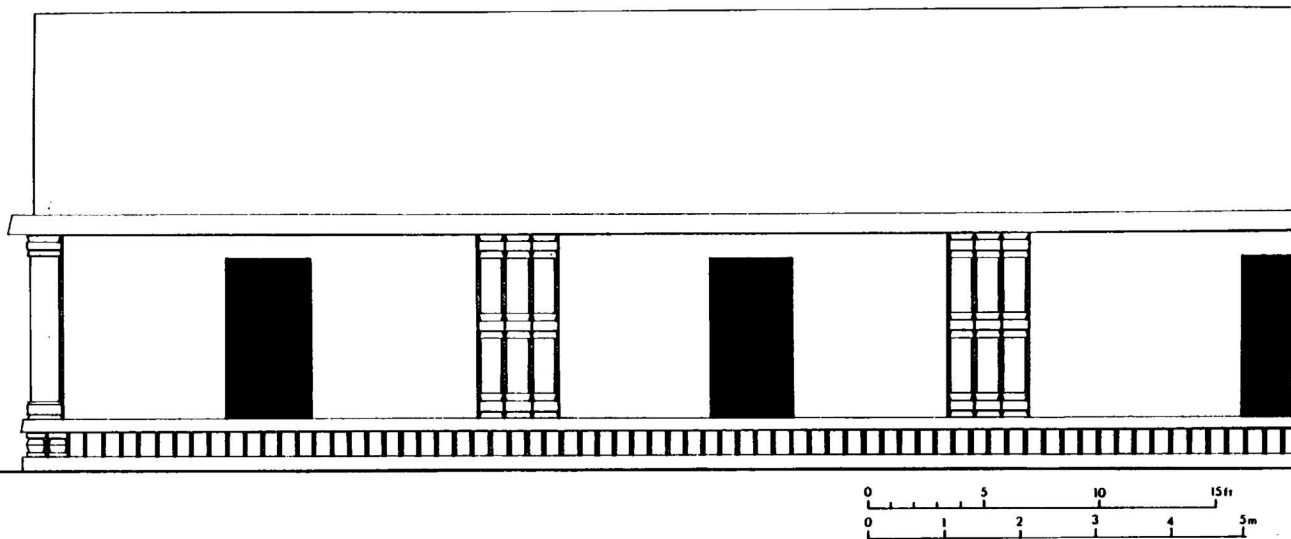
SECTION



Sannacte, Yucatan
 Site 16 Qd (10): 150
 Structure 1
 G.F. Andrews, 3/22/83

SITE SANNACTELOCATION YUCATANDATE 3/22/83BUILDING STR. 1, GROUP 1DRAWING SOUTH ELEVATION

NO. _____



SANNACTE Structure 1 - Elevation, western half of south facade. (restored)

Sannacte, Yucatan
Site 16 Qd (10): 150
Structure 1
G.F. Andrews, 3/22/83



Figure 5. Structure 1 - Detail of corner column.

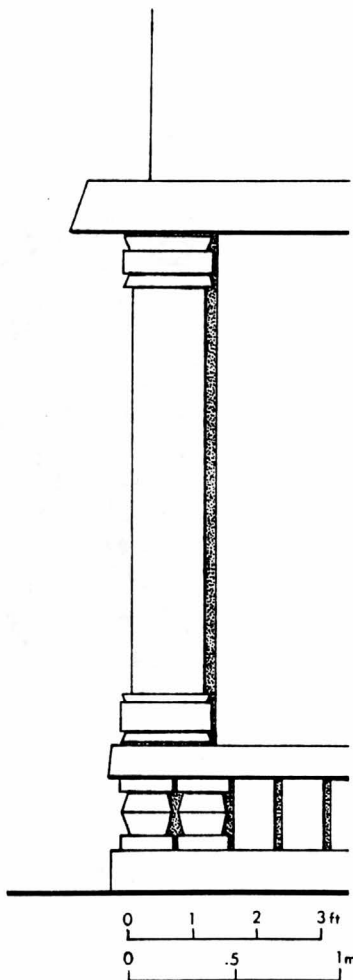


Figure 6. Structure 1 - Detail of corner column and base molding.

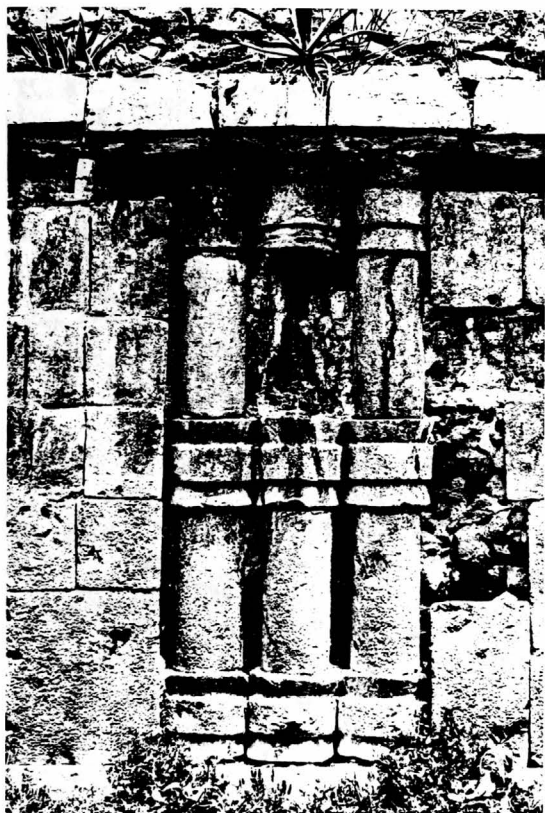


Figure 7. Structure 1 - Detail of inset colonnettes in south facade.



Figure 8. Structure 1 - West end of south facade showing doorways to rooms 1 and 2



Figure 9. Structure 1 - East end of south facade showing doorways to rooms 2, 3, and 4.

STRUCTURE 1, GROUP 1 (Palace of 5 rooms)

INTERIOR DETAILS: - Room 3

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 7.38 m.

Width: 3.23 m. at doorway.

WALLS:

Height: 2.57 m. floor to springline.

Thickness: Front wall .75 m. thick at doorjamb. Dividing walls between rooms somewhat thicker.

Stonework: Walls faced with 10 courses of small, veneer-type blocks, moderately well-cut.

Doorjambs: Faced with very large slabs, full thickness of walls (.75 m.).

Rod Sockets: None.

Cordholders: No data.

Observations: Room 1 -5.31 m. long. Room 2 -5.30 m. long. Room 4 -5.41 m. long. Room 5 -5.77 m. long. Width, same as Room 3.

VAULTS:

Height: 2.0 m., springline to bottom of molding below capstones.

Form: Vault faces show considerable curvature.

Stonework: Vaults faced with 8 courses of wedge-shaped stones with beveled faces.

Capstones: Capstone span about .25 m. Molding below capstones .14 m. high.

Crossbeams: Single wooden crossbeams near both ends of room, just below springline. Additional crossbeams in molding below capstones.

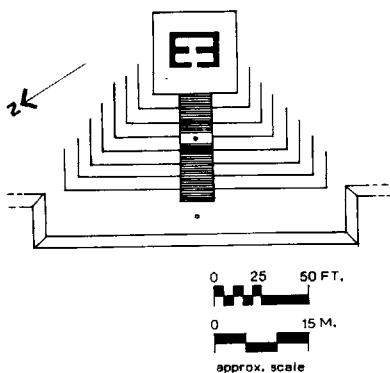
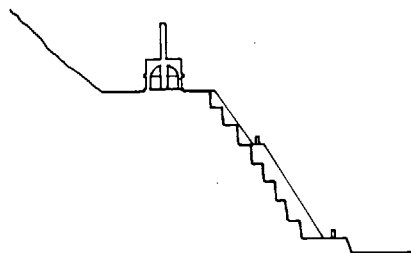
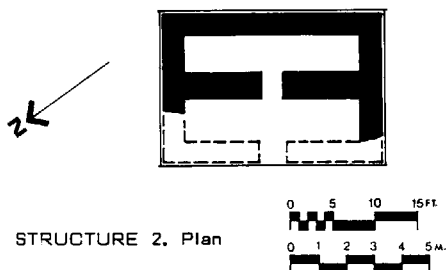
Observations: Vaults in Rooms 1, 2, 4 and 5 similar to vaults in Room 3 except that Rooms 1, 2 and 4 have wooden crossbeams about .30 m. below capstone molding but none in capstone molding itself.

NOTES ON GROUP 2 (Group of Building with Roofcomb)

Structure 2, Building with Roofcomb, is on the side of a hill which has been terraced into several levels. Lowest level is a terrace, about two meters high, which extends out from the base of the hill about seven to eight meters. Behind this terrace, the hill rises ten to twelve meters to the level of an upper terrace which supports the Building with Roofcomb. The front of the hill below the upper terrace has been reshaped to form the front side of a stepped pyramid, now destroyed. The hill then continues up behind the roofcomb building and Nick Dunning's sketch map shows an additional group of structures on top of the hill (Group 5).

Structure 2 is much destroyed since Maler's time and the entire roofcomb has fallen. Several large blocks of masonry can be seen in the debris below the upper terrace however, which I believe were parts of the roofcomb. While most of the upper portion of Structure 2 has now mostly fallen, sections of the lower walls, medial molding and upper walls can be seen on sides and rear. The most unusual feature of this building is a vertical masonry wall near the center of the original single room which divides the original room into two narrow chambers. A doorway near the center of this wall gives access from the front to the rear chamber. The original room was covered over with a curved vault, now fallen in front.

In debris below the front of building are two pieces of the fallen roofcomb. One block is .43 meters thick, 1.37 meters wide and 1.67 meters long. These sections are made of roughly dressed rectangular blocks which are very unlike stones used in wall facings. The technology is consistent with stonework in other Early Puuc roofcombs which are made with roughly dressed or undressed slabs. Also in the debris on the lower terrace are pieces of a large round column .50 meters in diameter. It is possible that these are column altars rather than sections of doorway columns but they lack the taper usually associated with the former.



Sannacte, Yucatan
 Site 16 Qd (10): 150
 Structure 2
 G.F. Andrews, 3/22/1983

STRUCTURE 2, GROUP 2 (Building with Roofcomb)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Small building on hillside with two rooms and high roofcomb over central wall below vault. Roofcomb now fallen. Main doorway, now fallen, faced east and northeast.

EXTERIOR DETAILS:**BASE MOLDING:**

Form: Unknown; covered with debris. Assume single-member rectangular molding.

LOWER WALLS:

Height: Unknown; lower portion covered with debris.

Stonework: Walls faced with small, squarish blocks, deeply tenoned into hearting.

Thickness: Right end wall .70 m. thick.

Decoration: None.

DOORWAYS::

Shape: Unknown; front wall fallen.

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: Single-member rectangular molding.

Size: .17 m. high.

Projection: Projects .13 m. beyond lower wall. Upper wall set back .18 m. from face of molding.

UPPER WALL:

Height: Unknown; portion still standing 1.62 m. high.

Decoration: None.

Stonework: Lowest course of facing stones .43 m. high; those above .15 to .25 m. high.

CORNICE: Upper part of wall fallen but I believe there was no cornice molding.

ROOF STRUCTURE:

Location: Large roofcomb, now fallen, over dividing wall near center of vault.

Description: Single wall variety. Maler photo shows rectangular openings in two rows (see restored elevation).

Dimensions: See general notes regarding small portion of roofcomb seen in debris.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Early Puuc style.

COMMENTS: Though building is much destroyed since Maler's time, all remaining features are clearly typical of Early Puuc style. See Mirador Temple at Sayil for building with similar details.

SITE SANNACTÉ LOCATION YUCATAN DATE 3/28/84
BUILDING STR. 2, GROUP 2 DRAWING MALER PHOTO NO.

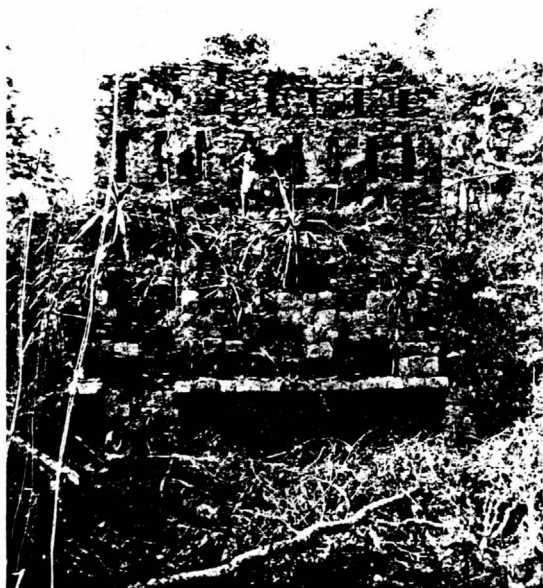
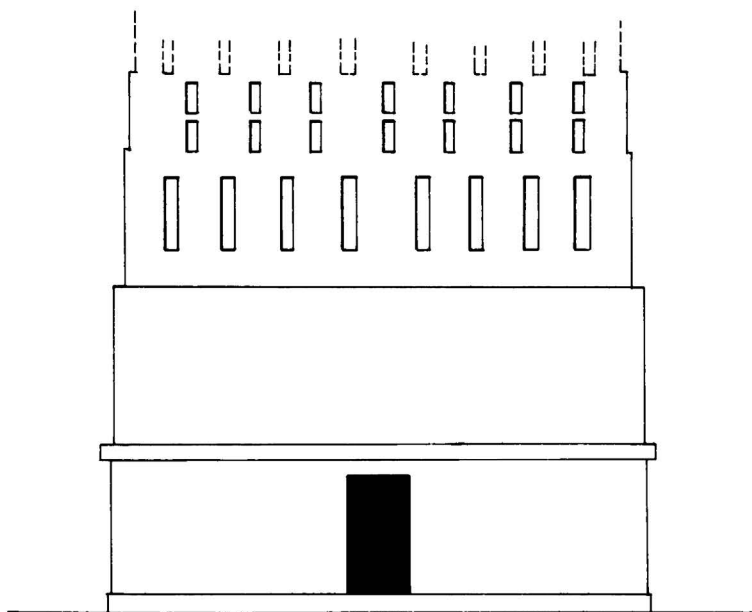


Figure 10. Structure 2. Main facade showing upper wall zone and roofcomb. (after Case, 1911)

SITE SANNACTE LOCATION YUCATAN DATE 3/28/84
 BUILDING STR. 2, GROUP 2 DRAWING SOUTHWEST ELEV. NO. _____

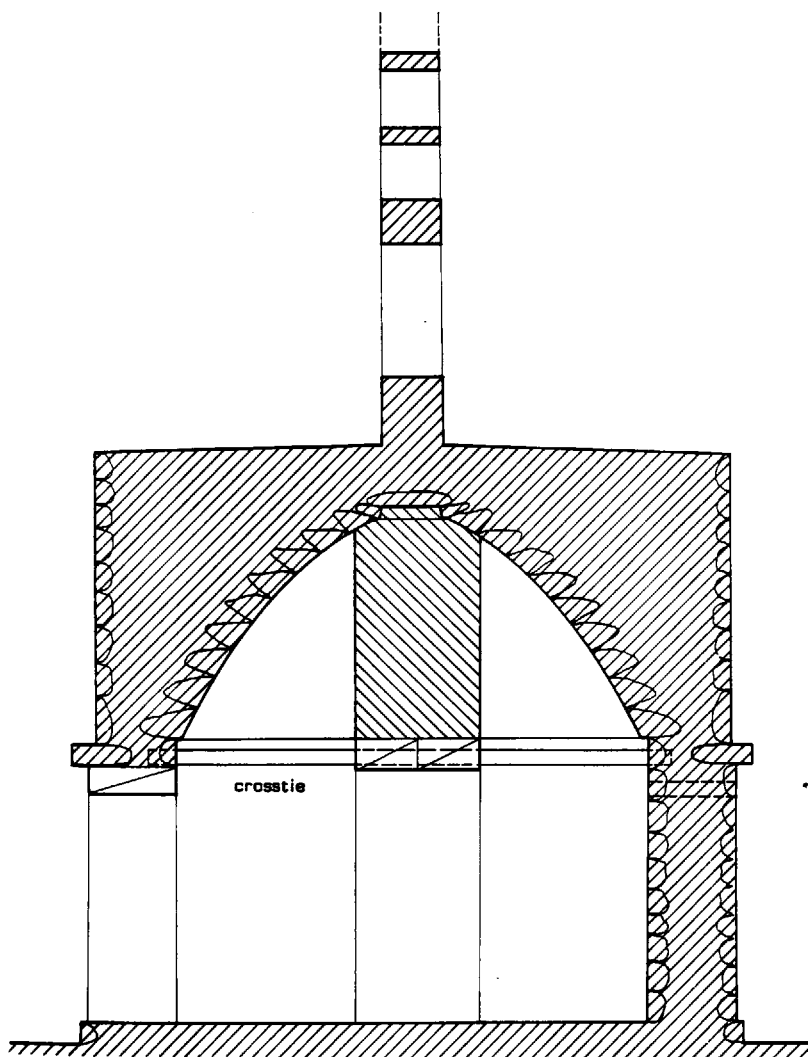


STRUCTURE 2. Elevation (restored)

0 5 FT.

0 1.5 M.

Sannacte, Yucatan
 Site 16 Qd (10): 150
 Structure 2
 G.F. Andrews, 3/28/84



STRUCTURE 2. Section

Sannacte, Yucatan
 Site 16 Qd (10): 150
 Structure 2
 G.F. Andrews, 3/28/84

STRUCTURE 2, GROUP 2 (Building with Roofcomb)**INTERIOR DETAILS:** - Room 2 (rear room)**DIMENSIONS:**LENGTH: 6.43 m.Width: 1.35 m.**WALLS:**Height: Unknown; room mostly filled with debris (but at least 1.88 m.).Thickness: Dividing wall below vault capstones .98 m. thick.Stonework: Walls faced with 9-10 courses of small squarish blocks, moderately well cut-and-dressed, .18 to .22 m. both ways.Doorways: Doorway in dividing wall .71 m. wide. Lintel above .25 m. thick and formed with two pieces of stone.Rod Sockets: None noted.Cordholders: None noted.Wall Openings: Small, square holes in dividing wall and rear wall, .55 m. from end walls, .20 m. to center below springline.Observations: Surface of dividing wall very irregular. Must have been added later to support weight of roofcomb. Face of wall touches face of vaults.**VAULTS:**Springline Offset: .02 m.Height: Unknown; dividing wall covers capstones.Form: Vault faces show considerable curvature.Stonework: Vault faced with 9-10 courses of small, wedge-shaped stones with beveled faces. Stones small except for large course at springline.Capstones: No data; covered by dividing wall.Crossbeams: Single crossbeams near both ends of room in first course of stones below springline.Observations: Original vault span at least 3.80 meters which is very wide by normal Puuc standards. Dividing wall below center of vault appears to have been added later to support weight of roofcomb above.

NOTES ON GROUP 3

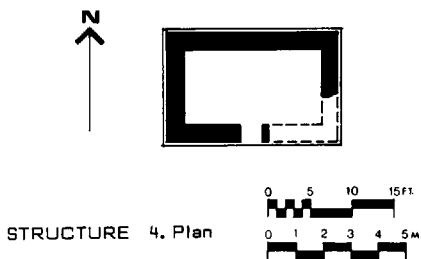
Some distance north of Group 2 is a low sacbe which terminates at the base of a high hill similar to the hill supporting Structure 1 of Group 2. At this point there is a medium high terrace, or platform (2 to 3 meters high) which extends out in front of the base of the hill. On top of this terrace is a column altar, .68 meters high, .60 meters in diameter at the base and .38 meters in diameter at the top. Near this altar is another round stone which might be either an altar or doorway column.

Behind the lower terrace, the hill rises sharply and the entire front of the hillside is covered with cut stones from the steps and sides of a stepped pyramid which once formed the front face of the hill. This is the same configuration as found in Group 2. At a height of about fifteen to eighteen meters above the terrace at the base of the hill is an additional terrace which supports the remains of a small, one room building (Structure 3). This building is now mostly fallen but enough remains to indicate that it was similar to the Building with the Roofcomb. As in latter structure, the hill continues up behind.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS: Back wall of Structure 3 shows same details as Building with Roofcomb. Base molding is covered with debris and total height of lower wall is unknown. Rectangular medial molding, about .15 meters high, projects out about .12 meters beyond lower wall. Upper wall is faced with moderately well cut-and-dressed blocks and is set back about .04 meters from face of lower wall. Front and side walls now fallen and size of room is unknown. Remaining portion of Structure 3 shows clearly that it was executed in Early Puuc style, same as Building with Roofcomb.

GROUP 4 (Group of Building with Painted Capstone)

Building with Painted Capstone (Structure 4) stands on a low hill which has been terraced into several levels. Upper terrace in front of building has irregular shape which seems to conform to the natural shape of the hill. Main building stands on a low platform about one and one-half meters high. Just to the left of this building, at a distance of about five meters, is an additional low platform. We noted a chultun in the terrace in front of the building. It is six meters from the mouth of the chultun to the front wall and about four meters to the mouth from the left end wall (see sketch plan). Group 1 is situated about seven hundred meters from Group 4 at bearing of 260 degrees (magnetic).



Sannacte, Yucatan
Site 16 Qd (10): 150
Structure 4
G.F. Andrews, 3/28/84

STRUCTURE 4, GROUP 4 (Building with Painted Capstone)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Small, one room building with doorway on south side. Bearing perpendicular to front wall 180 degrees (magnetic).

BASE MOLDING:

Form: Unknown; covered with debris. Assume single-member rectangular molding.

LOWER WALLS:

Height: Unknown; lower portion covered with debris.

Stonework: Walls faced with moderately well-cut veneer-type blocks .23-.30 m. high, .20-.30 m. wide and .18-.20 m. deep.

Thickness: Front wall .61 m. thick at doorjamb.

Decoration: Traces of red paint on wall to left of doorway.

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Rectangular.,

Jambs: Faced with large slabs, full thickness of wall.

Lintel: Stone lintel .25 m. thick.

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: Single member rectangular molding.

Size: .22 m. high.

Projection: .13 m., both top and bottom.

UPPER WALL:

Height: Unknown; mostly fallen.

Decoration: None.

Stonework: Finished wall faced with roughly dressed blocks.

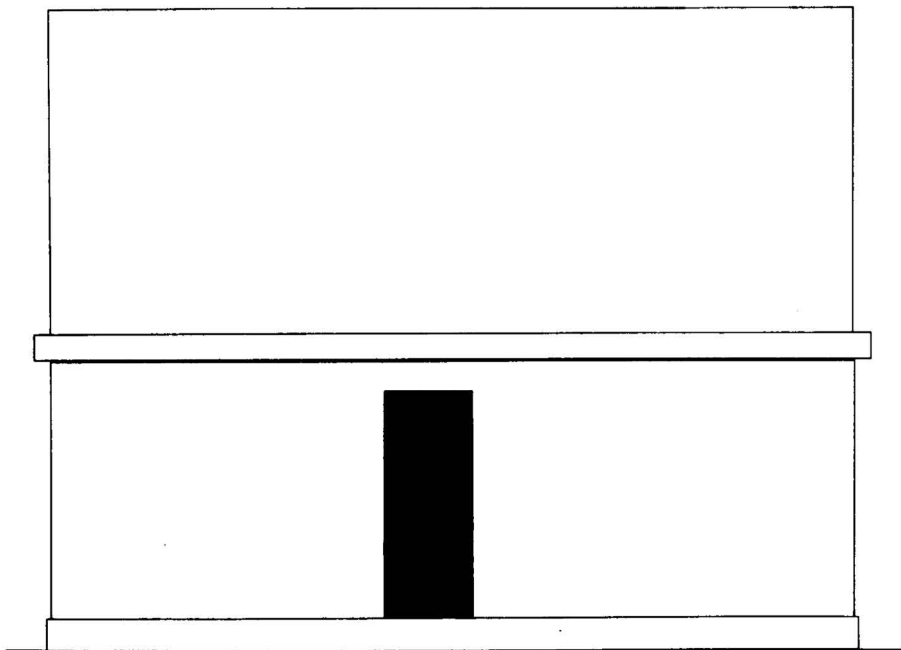
CORNICE: I believe there was no cornice molding.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Early Puuc style.

COMMENTS: All architectural, decorative, and construction features of Structure 4 are typical for Early Puuc architectural style.

SITE SANNACTELOCATION YucatanDATE 3/28/84BUILDING Str. 4 - GROUP 4DRAWING Main Facade

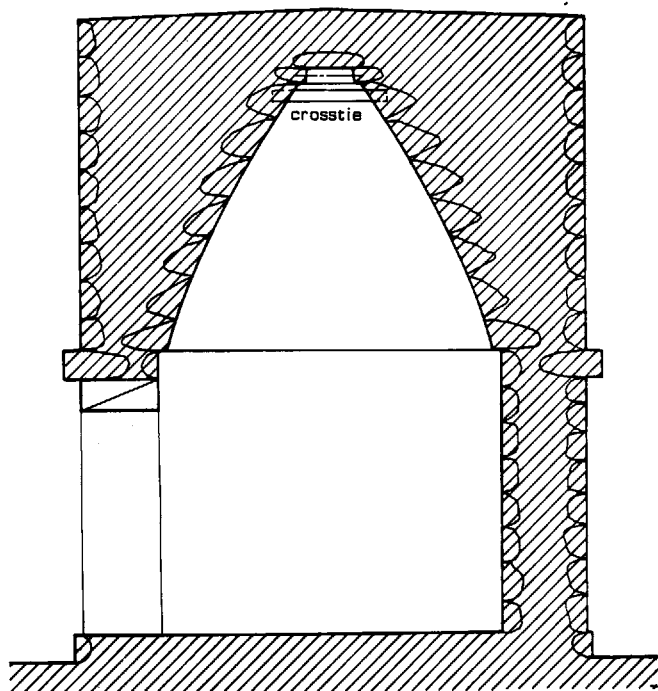
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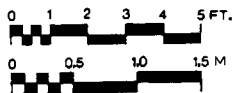
0 1 2 3 6ft

0 1 2m

Sannacte, Yucatan
Site 16 Qd (10): 150
Structure 4
G.F. Andrews, 3/28/84



STRUCTURE 4. Section



Sannacte, Yucatan
 Site 16 Qd [10]: 150
 Structure 4
 G.F. Andrews, 84

SITE: SANNACTE

NUMBER: 16 Qd (10): 150

DATE: 3/28/1984

STRUCTURE 4, GROUP 4 (Building with Painted Capstone)

INTERIOR DETAILS: - Room 1

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 5.02 m.

Width: 2.72 m. at doorway.

WALLS:

Height: 2.28 m. floor to springline.

Thickness: Front wall .65 m. thick. Right end wall .75 m. thick.

Stonework: Walls faced with 8 courses of small blocks. These have squarish faces and are only roughly dressed.

Doorways: Doorway .70 m. wide. Jambs .65 m. deep.

Rod Sockets: None.

Cordholders: None in place.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: No data.

Height: 2.13 m., springline to bottom of molding below capstones.

Form: Vault faces show slight curvature.

Stonework: Vault faced with 7 courses of wedge-shaped stones with beveled faces. These are better cut-and-dressed than wall stones.

Capstones: Capstone span about .30 m. Molding below capstones .12 m. high.

Capstone span about .30 m. Painted capstone in center of room with traces of design in red and blue.

Crossbeams: Two crossbeams in capstone molding near ends of room; none below.

Observations: Karl Herbert Mayer (personal communication) believes that all rooms with painted capstones have odd number of capstones (11 here) and painted capstone is always in center of room.

8700 1000 1000 1000

1000 1000

SITE: SAN PABLO II

NUMBER: 16Qd(10): 199

DATE: 4/4/1984

BACKGROUND: Site is on the grounds of the old Rancho San Pablo, now called Rancho San Juan. I visited site in April of 1984 and my notes refer to a small group of structures on a hillside, which at that time I called the Main Group, and noted that there were additional mounds on the valley floor nearby. Dunning (1987) made a more extensive exploration of the site and called the valley group San Pablo I (16 Qd(10): 147). Dunning also noted another site nearby which he called San Pablo III (16Qd(10): 200).

SITUATION: The ruins are on the grounds of the Rancho San Juan, formerly Rancho San Pablo, along the Xnibacal-Xohuayan road, 0.8 kilometers east of the junction with the Cooperativa-Xul road. This places site about 4 kilometers east of Xul.

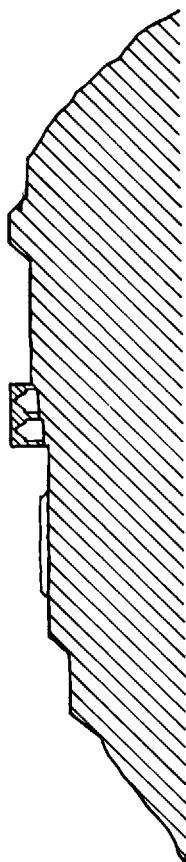
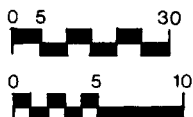
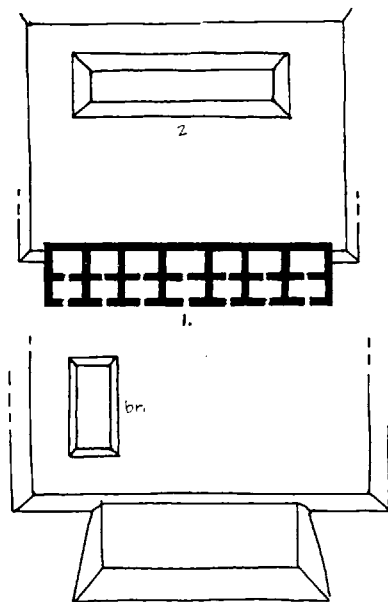
TOPOGRAPHY: Group II is sited on the side of a low hill overlooking valley to north and east. Dunning (1987) gives maximum relief of 30-80 meters.

WATER SUPPLY: Large, but shallow aguada adjacent to Group I (several hundred meters northeast of Group II), together with several chultuns.

MAPS: See my sketch map of Group II and copies of Dunning's sketch maps included with this report.

SIZE: Not fully understood due to lack of data. Dunning classified site as Rank 5 and indicated that settlement area was undetermined.

CIVIC PLAN: Site appears to be very dispersed. Group I lies on valley floor immediately adjacent to north arm of the aguada. Group II is sited on hill several hundred meters southwest of the aguada. Other small groups scattered across adjacent hills and on valley floor. See Dunning (1987) for description of San Pablo III.



SITE: SAN PABLO II

NUMBER: 16Qd(10): 199

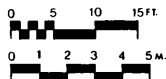
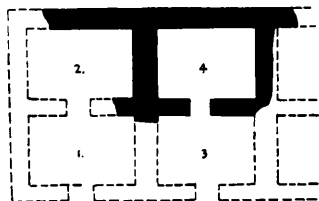
DATE: 4/4/1984

STRUCTURE: STRUCTURE 1

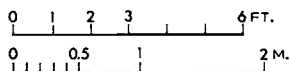
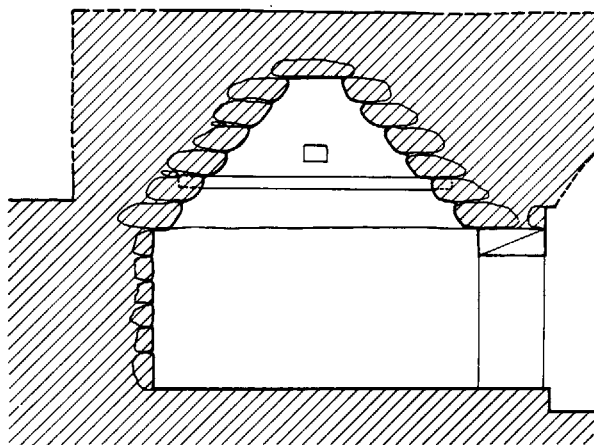
GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Seven room building; five rooms in line with two rear rooms at north end. My original plan from 1984 showed 10 rooms but Dunning (1987) states that there were only seven rooms. Front rooms now completely collapsed so there is no data on exterior details. Interior details of two rear rooms given below.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Difficult to say, since no exterior details are preserved. Room 4 shows very early details (Early Oxkintok or Proto-Puuc) but Room 2 has Early Puuc details.

SITE SAN PABLO LOCATION YUCATAN-59 DATE 4/4/84
BUILDING STR. 1 DRAWING PLAN - Rooms 1-4 NO. P/59/2



SITE SAN PABLO (rancho) LOCATION Yucatan - 59 DATE 4/4/84
BUILDING Crude Vault Rm. DRAWING Section - ROOM 4 NO. P/59/3



STRUCTURE 1

INTERIOR DETAILS Room 2

DIMENSIONS:

Length: Unknown - end wall fallen.

Width: 2.59 m.

WALLS:

Height: No data.

Thickness: Dividing wall to Room 4 is .84 m. thick.

Stonework: Walls faced with crudely dressed veneer-type blocks.

Doorways: No data - fallen.

Rod Sockets: No data.

Cordholders: No data.

Wall Openings: None visible.

Platforms: None.

Other: Left end of room collapsed.

Comments: Terrace behind this and adjacent room (Room 4) about at height of vault springline.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: Not recorded.

Height: No data.

Form: Vault faces show slight curvature.

Stonework: Vault faced with 5 courses of roughly dressed slab to wedge-shaped stones with faces roughly cut to slope of vault.

Capstones: Capstone span .56 m. Molding below capstones .07 m. high.

Crossbeams: No data.

OBSERVATIONS: Vault rather crudely constructed but still much better than vault in adjacent Room 4.

SITE: SAN PABLO II
STRUCTURE 1

NUMBER: 16Qd(10): 199

DATE: 4/4/1984

INTERIOR DETAILS: Room 4

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 3.59 m.

Width: 2.59 m. at doorway.

WALLS:

Height: 1.30 m. floor to springline.

Thickness: Dividing wall to Room 2 is .84 m.thick.

Stonework: Rear wall faced with very roughly dressed slab-like blocks while end walls and wall with doorway are faced with crude veneer-type blocks.

Doorways: Doorway .73 m. wide. Jambs faced with large slabs, full thickness of wall. Lintel above, .21 m. thick.

Rod Sockets: None.

Cordholders: None.

Rings: None.

Wall Openings: Small hole in end wall, .12 m. high. .20 m. wide, .56 m. below capstone.

Platforms: None.

Other: Room very low compared to typical rooms elsewhere.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset:

Height: 1.22 m. springline to bottom of capstones.

Form: Vault has rough stepped faces.

Stonework: Vault faced with 6 courses of undressed slabs with a crude step-like form.

Capstones: Capstone span varies - .35-.40 m. No molding below capstone.

Crossbeams: Single crossbeams near both ends of room at top of second course of vault stones above springline.

OBSERVATIONS: Vault construction about the crudest I have seen in any Puuc building other than those in Early Oxkintok or Proto-Puuc style.

SITE: 100-100

DATE: 10/10/10

TIME: 10:00

LOCATION: 100-100

STATUS: 100-100

Tam-tah

BACKGROUND: Maler (1902) was the first person to report on this site. Pollock (1980) summarized Maler's description of Structure 1 but did not visit the site himself. Pollock also included a photograph (1980, fig. 933) which is labeled Tantah but the building shown is actually Structure 1 at Tohcoh, a site which is located about 4 kilometers west of Hopelchen. I visited the site in February of 1984, accompanied by my assistant, Geraldine Andrews, and Carlos Perez and Lourdes Toscano of the CRY, INAH, Mexico, and our notes and data refer mostly to Structure 1, the building which was illustrated by Maler.

SITUATION: The site is situated about 8 kilometers northeast of the modern village of Bolonchen de Rejon. This places it very close to the border between Yucatan and Campeche.

TOPOGRAPHY: The ruins are situated on a low hill which has been artificially leveled on top. The surrounding terrain is generally hilly with small valleys between the hills.

WATER SUPPLY: No data.

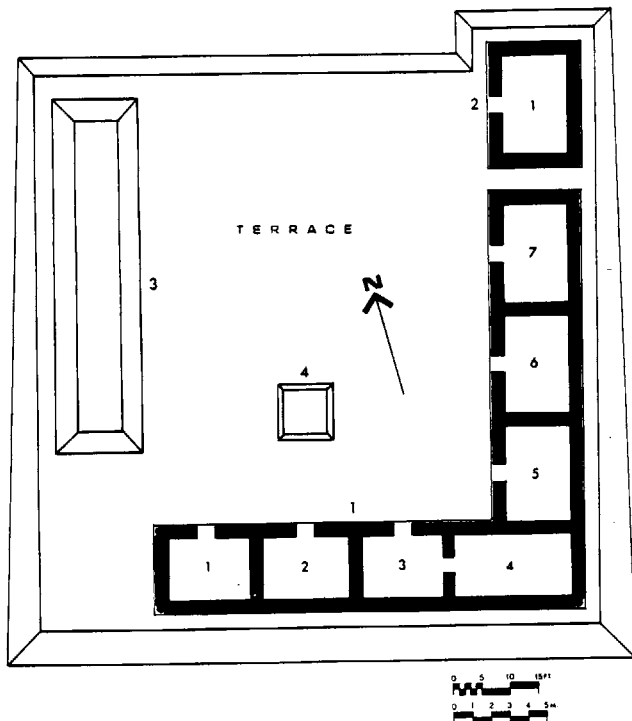
MAPS: See sketch plan of Main Group.

SIZE: Apparently a very small site (Rank 6). Main Group on hilltop is very compact and my notes do not mention any additional mounds. Maler (1902) noted the remains of an additional building about one kilometer from the Main Group, situated in a small savanna, but this structure could well be considered as part of a different site.

CIVIC PLAN: Overall scheme unknown due to lack of map. The Main Group as shown in my plan consists of an orderly group of structures arranged around a small courtyard.

MAIN GROUP:

The Main Group, which is situated on top of a steep hill, consists of the remains of four structures. Structure 1 is a large, L-shaped building which occupies the south and east sides of a small courtyard. The west side of the court is bounded by a long mound (Structure 2) which represents the remains of a vaulted masonry building, now completely collapsed. A single jambstone can be seen on the east side of this mound, indicating it faced east. Just north of the East Wing of Structure 1 is an additional mound (Structure 3) which also represents the remains of a vaulted masonry building. Pieces of jamb stones in the debris indicate that this building faced west. Near the center of the courtyard is a low platform (Structure 4) about one meter high. See sketch plan.



TANTAH - Sketch plan of Main Group

STRUCTURE 1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Large, L-shaped building with seven rooms. West wing (Rooms 5-7), now collapsed. Doorways of main wing face north and orientation perpendicular to the facade, 15 degrees (magnetic).

EXTERIOR DETAILS:**BASE MOLDING:**

Form: Three-member molding with continuous row of short colonnettes in central member. Lower member now buried in debris.

Size: Upper member .16 m. high. Colonnettes in central member .28 m. in diameter, .80 m. center to center. Large colonnette, .33 m. diameter, in base molding below corner column.

Projection: Projects .04 m. beyond wall above.

LOWER WALLS:

Height: 2.04 m. top of base to bottom of medial molding.

Stonework: Walls faced with six courses of veneer-type blocks, well cut-and-dressed. Size varies.

Thickness: Back and end walls .62 m. thick.

Decoration: Large, 3/4 round column at both corners of Room 1. Columns .48 m. in diameter.

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Rectangular

Jambs: Formed with large slabs, full thickness of wall. Doorways about .95 m. wide.

Lintel: Stone lintels, about

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: Three-member medial molding. Large, apron-type lower member formed with two pieces of stone; considerable inward slope. Continuous colonnettes in central member, rectangular member at top.

Size: Total height .83 m. Upper member .17 m. high. Colonnettes .25 m. high.
Projection: .49 m. beyond wall below. Upper member projects .11 m. beyond face of colonnettes above.

UPPER WALL:

Height: 1.30 m.; top of medial molding to bottom of cornice.

Decoration: Continuous row of banded colonnettes in north and east facades. South facade has groups of 3 inset colonnettes, alternating with plain areas.

Stonework: Good workmanship seen in all specialized stones.

Other: Note details at northeast corner of medial and cornice moldings where colonnettes do not continue to corner.

CORNICE:

Form: Four member molding with large, apron-type members top and bottom. Continuous row of colonnettes in next to lowest member.

Size: Total height about 1.2 m.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Classic Puuc Colonnnette style.

COMMENTS: All architectural, decorative and construction features of this building are typical for Classic Puuc Colonnnette style. Medial and cornice moldings larger than average and upper facades higher due to higher than average vaults.

SITE TANTAH

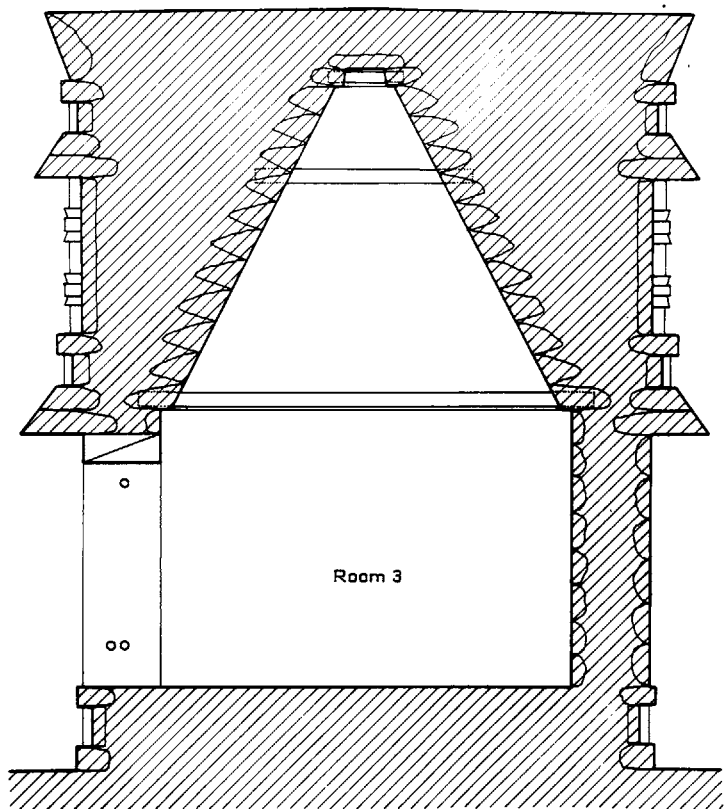
LOCATION

DATE 2/2/84

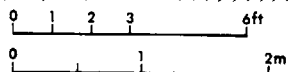
BUILDING Str. 1

DRAWING Section - Room 3

NO



SECTION



Tantah
Site 16 Qd (10): 160
Structure 1
G.F. Andrews, 2/2/84

Estructura: principal, cuarto 1

Dimensions:

Largo: 4.50 mts

Ancho: 3.30 mts

Altura total: 5.00 mts

Muros:

Altura: 2.18 mts

Ancho: .66 mts

Filas de piedras: 8 de trabajo regular que siguen cursos rectos.

Jambas: compuestas por 12 piedras bien cortadas.

Rod sockets: 3 in la jamba E, dos abajo y uno arriba.

Cord holders: 3 al lado E de la entrada a .40 mts de la jamba, distribuidos uno abajo del arranque de la boveda, el siguiente dos filas de piedras mas abajo y el tercero a .30 mts del piso. Estos son muy bien elaborados y se encuentran en posicion horizontal.

Boveda:

Altura: 2.82 mts

Forma: recta desde el arranque que sobresale .09 mts y sigue un curso recto.

La moldura superior sobresale .13 mts y tambien sigue un curso recto.

Filas de piedras: 12. El trabajo de la piedra es bueno, estas son grandes y aun se puede observar parte del estuco que las cubria.

Cross ties: 9 in total, cinco en la moldura superior, dos un poco mas arriba de la mitad de la boveda, uno en cada extremo, y uno en cada extremo del arranque.

Estructura: principal, cuarto 2

Dimensiones:

Largo: 4.75 mts

Ancho: 3.70 mts

Altura total: 4.92 mts

Muros:

Altura: 2.18 mts

Ancho: .64 mts

Filas de piedras: 8 de buen trabajo que forman cursos rectos.

Jambas: estan compuestas por 12 piedras bien cortadas.

Rod sockets: 3 sobre la jamba W, dos abajo y uno arriba.

Cord holders: 3 a los lados de last jambas; distribuidos, abajo del arranque, al centro de la jamba y .30 mts arriba del piso.

Observaciones: sobre la entrada se conservan restos de pintura roja.

Boveda:

Altura: 2.74 mts

Forma: recta desde el arranque, bien delineada tanto en la moldura superior como en el arranque que sobresale .15 mts.

Filas de piedras: 11 (once) de muy buen trabajo, son grandes y aun conservan parte del estuco que las recubria.

Cross ties: 12 en total; seis en la moldura superior, otros cuatro .70 mts abajo de la moldura distribuidos dos en cada extremo, y dos en el arranque, uno en cada extremo.

Estructura: [principal, cuarto 3

Dimensiones:

Largo: 4.28 mts

Ancho: 3.24 mts

Altura total: 4.99 mts

Muros:

Altura: 2.21 mts

Ancho: .66 mts

Filas de piedras: 7 de regular trabajo que forman cursos rectos.

Jambas: estan formadas por 15 piedras bien trabajadas.

Cordholders: 6 a los lados de las jambas distribuidos a lo largo de ellas igual que en el cuarto 2.

Observaciones: en el lado E hay otra entrada que aparentemente nunca tuvo dintel y sus jambas estaban formadas por varias piedras bien cortadas pero no pudimos contarlas a causa del escombros que las cubre.

Boveda:

Altura: 2.78 mts

Forma: ligeramente curva, el arranque es inclinado y sobresale .07 mts siguiendo un curso recto. La moldura superior tambien tiene un curso recto.

Cross ties: 16 en total distribuidos de la siguiente manera; cinco en la moldura superior, cuatro .70 mts mas abajo dos en cada extremo, y uno en cada extremo del arranque, estos ultimos de forma cuadrada.

Unusual set near London

SITE: UNNAMED SITE NEAR XCULOC

DATE: 2/24/1984

BACKGROUND: While I have considered this small complex to be a separate site from the ruins of Xculoc, it is possible that the building numbered 6 on Pollock's sketch map of Xculoc (1980, fig. 624) is the same structure. As shown on Pollock's map, Structure 6 is about 850 meters east of the central portion of the ruins of Xculoc but I believe the building we examined is further to the east. In any event, Pollock did not provide any architectural data on his Structure 6 and I am treating the building I recorded as a separate site, pending further data.

SITUATION: The site is situated about 1.5-2.0 kilometers north of the village of Xculoc.

TOPOGRAPHY: The natural terrain is rather hilly in this vicinity and the site is situated on top of a low rise of ground overlooking a more level area to the west.

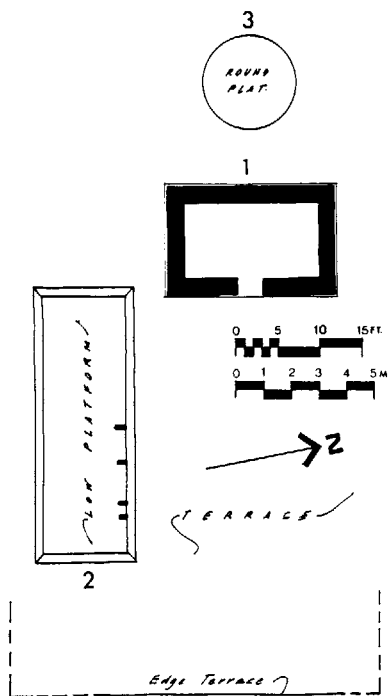
WATER SUPPLY: Unknown. No chultuns noted.

MAPS: See sketch plan of main complex.

SIZE: Apparently a very small site (Rank 6) which consists of a small, one-room building on a low terrace with remains of an unvaulted structure (foundation brace) on the south side of the terrace in front with a low, circular platform behind.

CIVIC PLAN: Group is too small to be described in terms of formal organization.

SITE SITE NEAR XCULOC LOCATION CAMPECHE - DATE 2/29/84
 BUILDING STR. 1 DRAWING PLAN NO.



SKETCH PLAN

Unnamed Site near Xculoc
 Sketch Plan
 G.F. Andrews. 2/29/84

STRUCTURE 1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Small, one room building on low platform at top of low hill. Doorway faces east.

EXTERIOR DETAILS:

BASE MOLDING:

Form: Single-member rectangular molding.

Size: At least .25 m. high.

Projection: .05-.06 m. beyond wall above.

LOWER WALLS:

Height: 1.98 m.; top of base to bottom of medial molding.

Stonework: Walls faced with 6 courses of veneer-type blocks front wall - 7 courses rear wall. Large stone at corner measures .30 m. x .32 m. x .65 m. high.

Thickness: .56 m. at doorjamb. End walls about .60 m. thick.

Decoration: None.

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Rectangular.

Jambs: Faced with large slabs, full thickness of wall.

Lintel: Stone lintel, .27 m. thick.

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: Single-member rectangular molding. Face has very slight inward slope.

Size: .20 m. high.

Projection: .28 m. beyond lower wall at front, .18 m. at rear.

UPPER WALL:

Height: Unknown; upper portion fallen. Portion still in place 1.88 m. high.

Decoration: None.

Stonework: Walls faced with undressed stones, front and rear. No facing stones in debris, indicating rough wall was finished with stucco.

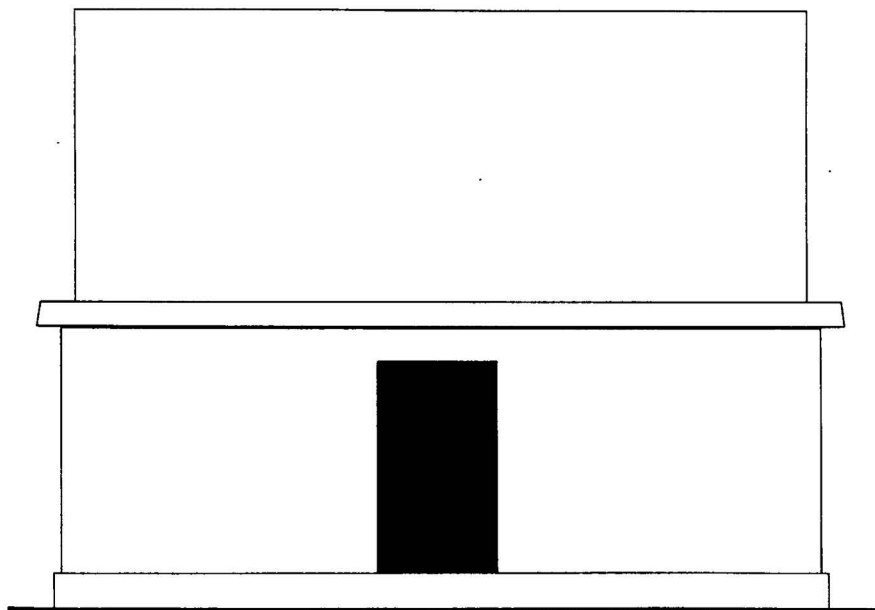
CORNICE: No cornice molding in place and I believe there was none.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Early Puuc style.

COMMENTS: All architectural, construction, and decorative features of this building are typical for Early Puuc architectural style.

SITE SITE NEAR XCULOCLOCATION CampecheDATE 2/29/84BUILDING Str. 1DRAWING East Facade

NO. _____



East Facade - restored

0 1 2 3 6ft

0 1 2m

Unnamed Site near Xculoc
Structure 1

G.F. Andrews, 2/29/84

SITE SITE NEAR XCULOC

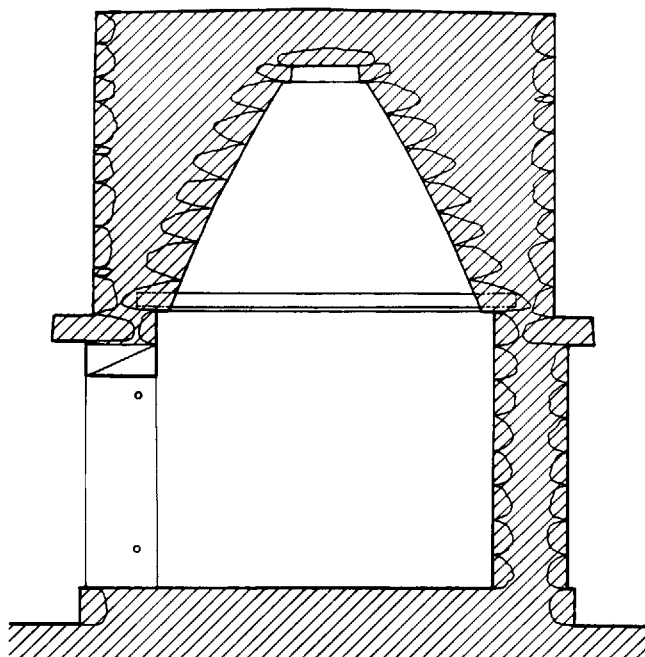
LOCATION Campeche

DATE 2/29/84

BUILDING Str. 1

DRAWING Section

NO. _____



SECTION

0 1 2 3 6 FT.

0 0.5 1 2 M.

Unnamed Site near Xculoc
Structure 1

G.F. Andrews, 2/29/84

STRUCTURE 1

INTERIOR DETAILS: - Room 1

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 4.88 m.

Width: 2.69 m. at doorway.

WALLS:

Height: 2.26 m. (approx.) floor to springline.

Stonework: Walls faced with 8 courses of small blocks, moderately well cut; .18 to .20 m. deep.

Doorjamb: Faced with large slabs, full thickness of wall (.56 m. deep).

Rod Sockets: One in each jamb high (.12 m. to center from lintel, .15 m. from inside wall). One in each jamb below, 1.24 m. to center below upper socket.

Cordholders: No data; facing stones adjacent to doorway fallen.

Observations: No special features noted.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: .10 m., long walls.

Height: 1.83 m.; springline to bottom of molding below capstone.

Form: Vault faces show slight curvature.

Stonework: Vault faced with seven courses of specialized stones. Wedge to semi-boot shapes in section. Better cut-and-dressed than wall stones. Springline course .40 m. deep.

Capstones: Capstone span .50 to .55 m. Molding below capstones .12 m. high. Molding forms irregular line.

Crossbeams: Single crossbeams near ends of room at springline, .15 m. in diameter. Three additional crossbeams in molding below capstones; two near ends of room, 40 cm. from end wall, and one near center of room.

Observations: Vault higher than average for Early Puuc style buildings.

Unusual set - 16m 20

The site is situated about 200 meters north of Km. 20 on the highway between Cumpich and the Merida-Campeche highway.

As far as we could determine, the ruins consist of a single building (now destroyed) which stands on a low terrace above a relatively flat valley to the east. The southwest end of this building has been destroyed by local inhabitants in order to obtain fill material for the new main square in Cumpich.

The remaining mound contains numerous well-cut wall facing stones, molding and vault stones, as well as one large stone lintel. We saw no colonnettes, spools or other carved stones in the debris.

There is a low hill behind this fallen structure but we found no traces of platforms or mounds on this hillside or any other building remains other than a low platform extending southeast from the base of the terrace supporting the ruined building.

On the basis of our investigation, site must be considered as very small (Rank 6).

